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LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## MR. CURLEY WILL NOT TRY TO SELL PUBLIC GARDEN

Mayor-Elect Bows to Popular Sentiment and Decides He Won't Dispose of Beauty Spot as Means of Reducing Debt

## ALSO TO GIVE UP SEAT

Announces He Will Resign His Place in Congress—Urges Naming of Thomas P. Riley as Federal District Attorney

WASHINGTON—Mayor-elect James M. Curley of Boston has dropped the idea of selling the Public Gardens to reduce the city debt. He has found it to be contrary to public sentiment.

He has also given up any thought of retaining his seat in Congress while mayor and has definitely said he will resign. His desire to retain his seat was that he might make a speech on the immigration bill on the floor of the House, but he has decided that he will be satisfied to appear at the hearings as mayor-elect.

Mr. Curley will confer on his return to Boston with E. A. Filene, regarding the appointment of a new city auditor, following the expiration of the position by Louis D. Brandeis here Friday.

Thomas P. Riley, a member of the Massachusetts attorney-general's staff, was today urged on the President's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, by Mr. Curley, to be district attorney at Boston.

Two dinner engagements are the most prominent activities of Mayor-elect James M. Curley of Boston here today.

One is with the Speaker and Mrs. Clark and daughter at one o'clock and the other is tonight with the House foreign affairs committee with Secretary of State Bryan.

Mr. Curley leaves Sunday for Atlantic City to spend a few days before returning to Boston.

## CONGRESS WILL NOT INVESTIGATE CALUMET STRIKE

WASHINGTON—Democrats of the House rules committee today decided against ordering an investigation of the Colorado coal strike and the Calumet, Mich., copper strike.

They decided to defeat the investigation resolutions of Representatives Keating and MacDonald. This action insures adoption of a program which will prevent the resolution from coming before the House.

## BAY STATE WOMEN FOR PETERS BILL

WASHINGTON—A meeting of Massachusetts women will be held in Columbus theater here tomorrow to support Representative Andrew J. Peters' bill limiting women's hours of labor in the District of Columbia to eight hours a day.

The principal speakers will be Mrs. Florence Kelly of New York, secretary of the National Consumers League; Miss Rose Winslow of Massachusetts, a weaver by trade, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago.

## BILL TO RAISE SALARIES

Former Representative William L. V. Newton filed today with the clerk of the House a bill to increase the salaries of the secretary of the commonwealth, the state treasurer and the state auditor from \$5000 to \$7000.

## DUBLIN VOTE SAID TO SHOW LARKIN IN STRONG POSITION

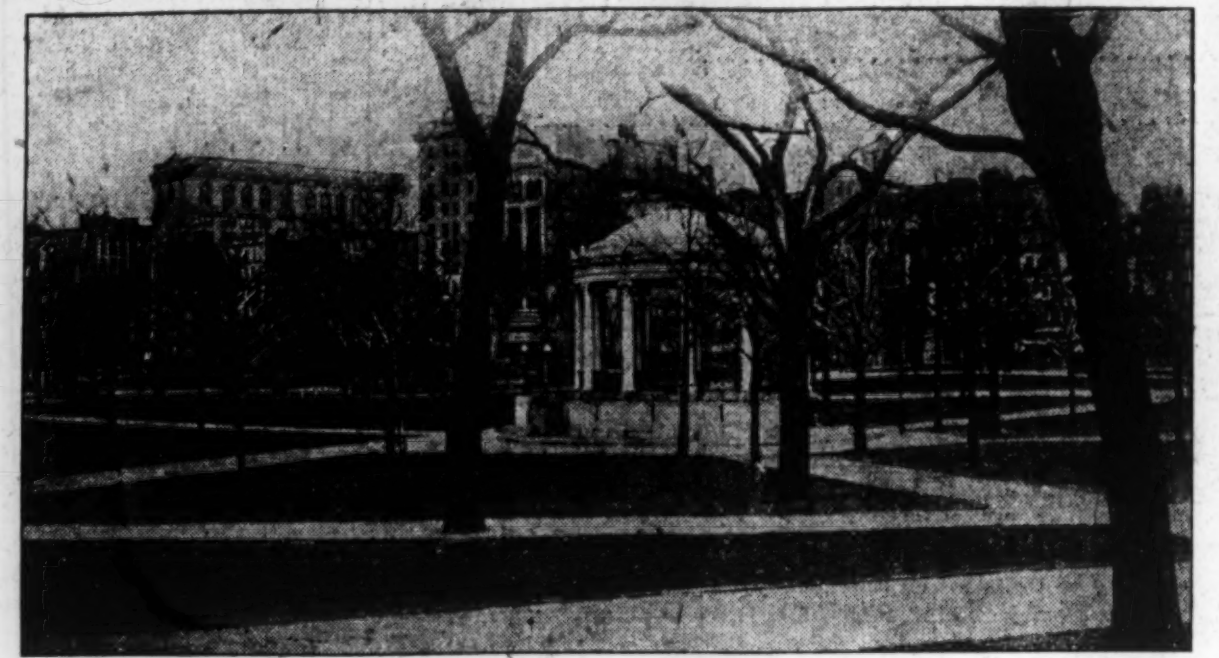
DUBLIN—There is a good deal of disappointment at Liberty Hall owing to the fact that only two seats on the municipal council were won out of the 13 contested.

At the same time the vote polled was a very considerable one and showed that Mr. Larkin's position was a very strong one. He had to fight not only the employers but the Roman Catholic church.

## AEGEAN ISLANDS SETTLEMENT CALLED FAIR ONE TO GREECE

ROME—There is unquestionably a feeling of relief that the question of the Aegean islands has been settled and that the concessions made by Greece in Epirus have been rewarded by annexation of the islands taken by her in the war with the exception of Imbros and Tenedos, which command the entrance to the Dardanelles.

## WALKS AROUND BAND STAND TO BE CHANGED



Parkman memorial—Buildings of Tremont street skyline are seen in background of picture

## MR. MANSFIELD TO BETTER CITY'S POSTAL SERVICE

Postmaster Returns From Washington Conferences Ready to Put Local Improvements Into Effect Next Month

## MURRAY NAME HEARD

Improvements are to be put into effect next month in the Boston postal department by Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, who returned from Washington today, with the assurance that he is not to be asked to resign at this time.

The postmaster appeared at his office this morning after a week at the capital, where he conferred with Daniel C. Roper, first assistant postmaster general, relative to the report of an investigation of the Boston postal district last fall.

"My visit to Washington was a pleasant one and I was accorded every courtesy by the department officials," said Mr. Mansfield. "I am now prepared to start at once on effecting the improvements in the postal service here desired by the department."

The postmaster said he was not at liberty to disclose what changes are to be made.

While the department announces it has no intention of asking Mr. Mansfield to resign at this time the postmaster-general declared that Congressman W. F. Murray would be appointed when there is a vacancy.

Regarding Mr. Mansfield the postmaster-general issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"The department has no intention of asking for Mr. Mansfield's resignation at this time."

He also stated that Mr. Mansfield was in Washington at the request of the department for the purpose of effecting the reorganization of the Boston postal district, the most important feature of which was that of putting the office on the two-division plan; one division of finance and the other the division of mails.

## VOTES FOR WOMEN URGED IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM—In the speech from the throne at the opening of the Riksdag reference was made to female suffrage in a declaration that the well-being of the country demanded that extension of suffrage to women should be at once undertaken.

congratulation sent by the Roman Catholic archbishop to the lord mayor on his election, in which the statement is made that Sherlock has triumphed over the influences which have wrought not only havoc in industrial Dublin, but have tended to blunt and deaden the moral and religious sense of the working population.

Supplies of food are still regularly coming in from England and some 13,000 men are being supplied every week with meals. Clothing for the children is also being regularly supplied.

## HAGAN RECOUNT COMES MONDAY

Recount of the votes cast for Henry E. Hagan and Patrick A. Kearns at Tuesday's election in all but five wards in the city will take place Monday in Faneuil hall. Petitions for recount came from all wards but 7, 11, 13, 17, 18.

The effort is being made by friends of both candidates to find enough votes uncoun- ted to place their candidate ahead of William H. Woods who has been declared elected by a majority of 386 over Mr. Hagan, his closest competitor.

CIRCLE IS WILLED \$100  
LITTLETON, Mass.—The late Mrs. S. K. Whitcomb, in her will, bequeathed \$100 to the Forget-Me-Not circle of this town.

Many of the walks that form a network of cement around the Parkman Memorial bandstand on the Common and on which the city has recently spent almost \$100,000 will be reconstructed to conform with the plans adopted by the park and recreation department and approved by the mayor.

The plans provide for an amphitheater or bowl extending in front of the stand for about 250 feet. The inside is a grass

plot circumscribed by a cement walk backed by a row of trees. Under the trees are to be cement benches.

In the rear the plan provides a semi-circular plot studded with trees making the memorial stand in an oval park covering about 100,000 square feet. The bandstand is approached from all sides except the front by cement walks. To the rear of the stand the walks at present conform to the new plans.

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—Abbe Lemaire has now been elected one of the new vice-presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, and this has caused his suspension from his religious duties by the Bishop of Lille.

The bishop has permitted himself to be interviewed on the subject and has declared that his action has been caused by the abbe having compromised the cause and the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church by his utterances. The life of the Chamber, he declared, had produced upon him an unfortunate influence.

By way, as it were, of a reply to

this, the parliamentary arbitration group has congratulated the abbe through its president, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. The Chamber, declares the baron, has for years seen the abbe at work and has recognized him as a real patriot, a true Christian and a good man; therefore the arbitration group in the Chamber desires to congratulate him and to thank the Chamber for its action.

The part taken by the abbe in procuring a legal weekly holiday in Halles found expression in a deputation of two of the famous ladies of Halles, who arrived at his house to present him with a huge bunch of roses.

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Speaking yesterday at Bradford to the Chamber of Commerce, the German Ambassador declared that the more he saw of the English commercial world the more he realized the immense power of the trade bonds between Germany and the United Kingdom for the maintenance of good relations.

He had frequently been told that the competition of commerce was a large factor in producing rivalry and enmity, but in his opinion the enormous volume of trade between the two countries was one of the greatest guarantees of peace imaginable.

## BILLBOARD LAND TAX TO BE RAISED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The assessors declared today their intention of placing a higher valuation and, consequently, a higher tax on land that is used for billboards.

The board discovered that there are several large open tracts here which the owners leased for pasturage or cultivation purposes, but which, in reality, became sites for billboards. It is said by the assessors that persons leasing land under this pretext derive enough revenue from the advertising signs to make it a fairly lucrative investment.

## FLORIDA-TEXAS WATERWAY URGED

WASHINGTON—Federal construction of a great inland waterway from Florida to the Rio Grande river, Texas, was urged upon Congress today by the board of army engineers. The project would form a link in the proposed inter-coastal waterway beginning at Boston and would run along the entire gulf of Mexico.

In their report, the engineers recommended a five-foot channel, but disapproved a nine-foot project which would cost nearly \$24,000,000.

## ABBE LEMAIRE MADE ONE OF CHAMBER'S VICE-PRESIDENTS

French Official Body's Parliamentary Arbitration Group Congratulates Member While Move Also Results in His Being at Once Relieved of His Religious Duties

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## STRIKERS DRIFT BACK TO WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

Severity of Martial Law Leads to Wholesale Arrests and There Is Every Indication That the Movement Has Been Crushed

## MINES ARE OPERATED

Confidence Is Felt Now That Railway, Mines and Other Companies Will Be Able to Make Their Own Terms

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—That the South African strike has been crushed there is no reason to doubt, though the severity of martial law has already manifested itself in the comparative dearth of information.

Government troops were busy yesterday everywhere arresting strike leaders, and the men, with their organizations completely broken up, are beginning slowly to drift back to work. There seems to be no doubt that the railway, mines and other companies will be able to make their own terms. The strike originated in demand of the men that admitted overstaffing should be met by a reduction of hours, which was absolutely necessary. "The companies' answer was yesterday to declare that the men would be taken back in their old positions only as the necessities of the mines demanded."

In some places the men have refused to obey the order to come out, but perhaps the most significant fact of all is the declaration at Natal of the Federation of Trades that, though the ballot for a general strike was carried by a large majority, it is not to be put in force.

All along the reef the mines are getting to work again, whilst at Cape Town Kaffirs have taken the place of stevedores and the strike at the Wit Bank colliery has suddenly collapsed.

An attempt of the bakers to stop the supply of bread has completely failed, and in Johannesburg the printers' delegates, numbering 82, who had met to consider the situation, found themselves arrested to a man and only released after they had been warned that they had contravened the ordinance of martial law.

At Benoni, which has always been a danger spot, commandoes are arresting every striker, searching them and depriving them of their arms and though the mines are not working, the pumps are being kept going to prevent accumulation of water.

In Pretoria notice has been issued that burghers summoned to the commando are to be engaged to fill the places of strikers immediately they are released from military duties, whilst permission is given to the men to retain without payment the rifles issued to them as long as they remain members of the defense association.

L COMPUTING THE BACK PAY OF ITS CARMEN

Will Be at Least Month Before Task of Computing With Arbitration Decision Is Completed

Congratulations continue to come in to the officers of the Carmen's union today on their victory in the Boston Elevated railway controversy by which they have been granted wage increases dating back to May 1, 1913, by the special board of arbitration. Their back pay will range from \$10 to \$100.

Matthew J. Higgins, president of the union has assured the company that the members propose to help in every possible way.

The Elevated company has been left with a complex task. It will be at least a month before the company has reached a point where back pay for its employees has been computed.

## DOUBLE SESSION TO FINISH YEAR

Announcement is made by the Medford school board that the double session plan at the high school, in effect since September, has proved satisfactory and will be continued until June.

While the addition will be ready for occupancy by the first of March the committee has decided not to use it until next year, with the exception of the physics and chemistry laboratories, which will be put into use in February.

## QUESTIONS OF LABOR, TRADE ACTIVITY, TRADE SCHOOLS AND SIMILAR SUBJECTS ARE OF CONSTANT INTEREST TO THE BUSINESS MAN TO WHOM ITEMS ON THESE SUBJECTS, SO OFTEN PUBLISHED IN THE MONITOR, MAY WELL BE SENT. TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR THE ITEMS YOU SEND TO BE FOUND, IT IS A GOOD PLAN TO WRITE "MARKED COPY" ON THE WRAPPER.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c  
To Foreign Countries.....5c

## GRADUATES OF RADCLIFFE TO REPEAT SHOW

"The Ladies' Battle" to Be Presented Again Today Under the Auspices of the Idler Club

## LEGISLATURE'S CLERKS BUSY WITH NEW BILLS

Staffs of Both Senate and House Are to Work Until Five O'Clock Tonight to Receive Proposed New Laws

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Graduates of Radcliffe are repeating today for preparatory students "The Ladies' Battle," given, yesterday afternoon in Agassiz House theater under the auspices of the Idler Club.

Dozens of graduates were present and between the acts the whole college joined in singing the old college songs.

The cast of the play is small, but "all star." Louise Harmon '09, who played the part of the Countess d'Au-trival, is an old favorite. She presented her part with all the charm and grace that the gay, witty countess calls for.

The cast is as follows: Countess d'Au-trival, Louise Harmon '09; Leonie, Fanny Phillips '11; Henri de Flavigneul, Alice Hunnewell '11; M. de Grignon, Grace Allen '11; Captain Montrichard, Kathleen Drew '07; officer, Ruth Bennett '09.

The play was coached by Katherine Munroe '14, and bears evidence to very careful work.

The committee in charge of the performance is Natalie Walker '14, chairman; Alice Davis '15, costumes; Eunice Allen '16, properties.

## WAKEFIELD MAY ANNEX SUBURB

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A petition to the Legislature asking for legislation that will bring about the annexation from Stoneham to this town of a portion of the residential district known Wakefield Park has been framed by Representative Eden K. Bowser of this town.

The movement has the support of the selectmen and Wakefield Park people. These people reside too far from Stoneham to share in affairs in that town, and yet are barred from the benefit of Wakefield public improvements, by being just outside the town limits.

POLICE OFF-TIME DOUBLED  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—Arlington policemen have been granted one day off in 15, instead of one day in 30 as formerly, effective at once.

## EIGHTH'S SCOUTS OFF TODAY FOR INSTRUCTION IN CAMP

Twenty-Four Troopers to Ride From Fields Corner to South Weymouth Where They Will Be Drilled in Their Duties in Times of War and Peace

Twenty-four mounted scouts of the eighth regiment of infantry, under command of Capt. Julian I. Chamberlain, regimental adjutant, will ride late today from Fields Corner, Dorchester, to South Weymouth, to their monthly camp of instruction there. Capt. Frederic C. Bauer, regimental quartermaster of the eighth, and Dana T. Gallup of troop C, who have been detailed to the scouts as inspectors and instructors, will also accompany them.

On arriving at Camp Myles Standish, tents will be pitched and a picket line will be established for the horses. Rations for two days will then be drawn by the scouts and supper will shortly follow.

Tomorrow after stables the scouts will be divided into four equal sections, each one to be commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Then a ride will be made to the neighboring towns in the following manner. The first section will ride to South Braintree, second to Houghton, third to North Abington and fourth to Queen's Ann Corner, South Hingham. Each of these places that the scouts will visit and explore are all within a five mile radius of the camp, the camp being located in the middle of them.

Shortly before 3 o'clock and saddles will be sounded and the ride for Boston will then commence.

## FOUR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ARE INDICTED IN JURAT CASE

Secret indictments were returned today by the grand jury against four justices of the peace charging false jurors on the nomination papers of Thomas J. Kenny and James M. Curley, candidates for mayor in the recent election. The indictments were returned in the superior criminal court before Judge Bell. The names of the men indicted will not be disclosed until their arrest.

Lieutenant Rooney, attached to District Attorney Pelletier's office, will get warrants later for their arrest. It is probable the men will be requested to appear at police headquarters late today or Monday morning with sureties.

Two of the indictments are bulky, each apparently containing a large number of counts. The other two apparently contain a few counts each.

Fred J. Kneeland, foreman of the grand jury, handed the indictments to Clerk Manning, District Attorney Pelletier, who with Asst. Dist. Atty. Daniel V. McIsaac, conducted the investigation, was in court when the report was made. He informed Judge Bell of the nature of the indictment.

It is said that more than 200 jurors on the Kenny papers and more than 100 on the Curley papers were defective.

In nearly every instance the person whose name appeared in the jurat as a signer on the paper admitted that he had signed the nomination paper but had not appeared before any justice of the peace to take an oath.

No imprisonment is provided by law for the offense. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50 for each offense.

The grand jury took up the investigation as a result of a conference between Chief Justice Bolster of the municipal court, a chairman of the ballot law commission of Boston, and District Attorney Pelletier, following a hearing before the commission on charges made against the nomination papers of Thomas J. Kenny.

At that hearing William C. Free, a lawyer and justice of the peace was asked questions under oath in regard to the making of false jurors on the Kenny papers and he refused to answer on the ground that his testimony might tend to incriminate him. It was said at the time that approximately 200 jurors were made out by him.

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## LAST DAY FOR FILING

Many Measures Are Being Offered to Officers of Both Branches Though Others Can Be Accepted Later

All on the staff of the clerk of the House of Representatives are working overtime today to care for the many bills that are being presented in anticipation of the closing hour for filing measures at 5 o'clock this afternoon. In the Senate, too, some one will stay to receive petitions for legislation until 5 p. m., although noon is the usual closing hour Saturday in both branches.

The close of the period for filing will bring enough business before the Legislature to enable all the committee to begin work in earnest soon on the public hearings. It will also give the experienced legislators some idea of the work ahead of them for the year.

It was with a view of preventing the introduction of new business in considerable quantity throughout the session that the Legislature years ago ruled that a date, similar to that of today, should be set as a final time for receiving petitions. As a matter of fact measures are admitted up to the last day of the session, but only after considerable formality and then only in case the measure is of considerable merit.

If a petitioner presents a measure after today it will be referred to the committee on rules which holds hearings at intervals to inquire of the petitioners why the rule of admitting new business should be suspended in the case of their particular measure. If the petitioner can show what seems to the committee good cause, it is recommended that the

(Continued on page fourteen, column one)

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# Equality Through British Empire Is Indian Demand

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ASKS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Protest Resolution on South African Situation Is Passed at the Annual Session of the Organization at Karachi

## JUSTICE PLEA MADE

(Special to the Monitor)  
KARACHI, India.—At the annual Indian National Congress, which met at Karachi recently, the South African problem was the chief object of discussion.

Harchandrai Vishindas, the chairman of the reception committee, in a speech of welcome, expressed profound gratitude to Lord Hardinge for his action in the South African question, and affirmed that the conduct of the ministry in not doing anything to remove the disabilities of the Indians when the Union act passed through Parliament was entirely indefensible and a sorry exhibition of weakness. He claimed that Indians were entitled to equality of treatment with colonialists throughout the empire.

The Nawab Syed Mahomed of Madras, who was elected president of the congress, in the course of his address said he had no faith in the proposed friendly conference between representatives of India, South Africa and Great Britain in London. Indians should ignore the Union of South Africa, because South Africans were convinced that the war has been undertaken for the sake of the Indian settlers, and that these had been the primary cause of the loss of the South Africans' independence. He had more faith in retaliatory measures, such as an embargo on the importation of coal from Natal. The moral effect of such a step would, he insisted, be very great on Indians. He trusted that the British cabinet would realize that the situation was daily becoming graver. It was absolutely necessary that a commission should be appointed to carry out a searching investigation into the allegation of ill-treatment of Indians.

On the resumption of the congress on the following day, a resolution was submitted formally protesting against the treatment of Indians in South Africa. The proposer of the resolution said that those who did not sympathize with them urged that the imperial government could not interfere with the self-govern-

ing Dominions, but it was only justice that they wanted and nothing more. Lala Lajpat Rai seconded the resolution. Speaking with great earnestness, he declared that they were only demanding citizenship of the empire. The question was whether they were entitled to it or not. If they were not granted citizenship, he would call upon those who assumed the guardianship of India to be true to their guardianship and trust. Otherwise, Indians would charge them with a criminal breach of trust before the tribunal of that common justice before which they all stood.

Some further discussion then followed, in the course of which one of the delegates declared his belief that the political future of the country depended upon harmonious working between the various communities. The Moghul empire, he said, saw a vision of united India. It ought to be possible to realize that vision under theegis of British rule, and he appealed to his hearers to let the misunderstandings of the past be forgotten. Under the resolution, which was finally adopted, was put to the meeting, the president announced that a contribution for Indians in South Africa had been received from the Indian community in Japan.

## STEAMSHIP LINE SAILINGS TO START

(Special to the Monitor)  
QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.—The Hamburg-America line has appointed A. C. Horne & Co., whose principal is the German imperial consul at Queenstown, to be its agent at Queenstown in connection with its new passenger service. The steamer Rhetia will inaugurate the service from Queenstown to Boston on Jan. 20, and it will be followed by the Fuerst Bismarck on Feb. 13. Queenstown will also be a port of call on the homeward voyage.

## TASMANIA PLANS TO EXHIBIT IN FAIR

(Special to the Monitor)  
HOBART, Tasmania.—The United States commissioners, who visited Hobart in the interests of the Panama canal exhibition, were accorded a sympathetic reception at a special meeting of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce and the treasurer has stated that although Tasmania, being a small state, could hardly take the initiative in the matter, she would be found doing her part in cooperation with the other states.

## TRADES UNIONS AT VIENNA PROTEST THE LACK OF WORK

Members of Reichsrat Recommend That Men Who Are Idle Through No Fault of Their Own Be Employed by City and Funds Made Available for the Purpose

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—A large meeting was held recently in Vienna by the trades unions to protest against the ever-increasing number of workmen who are unable to find any employment. This lack of employment is caused by the factories and workshops sending away men owing to loss of trade in the Balkans.

The speakers at the meeting did not accuse any one of being responsible for the present state of affairs, but were inclined to blame the statesmen in charge of the foreign policy of the empire. Several members of the Reichsrat spoke and recommended that the men who were without work, from no fault of their own, should be employed on work for the city, and that a certain sum of money should be distributed.

The members compared the lot of Austria with that of Switzerland and Denmark states, which did not convert the whole money belonging to the country into guns and battleships. The policy of Austria-Hungary in preventing the import of meat and other foodstuffs from the Balkans was severely blamed, and it was declared that this was the real cause of the increase in the price of living.

After the meeting a demonstration was made in front of Parliament. The attitude of the people was very quiet and peaceable and the soldiers and mounted police always kept in readiness to disperse the crowd on such occasions were not called upon to interfere.

The composers' strike continues to grow, small papers in Galicia have been forced to shut down, while there is hardly a provincial town in Austria in which the papers are appearing with regularity. Their excellent organization and the large funds which the composers have at their disposal enable them to be independent of their employers. It is most probable that other trades, which are less well organized and have much smaller strike funds at their command will also protest against the loss of wages, which are far below the minimum amount of pay upon which a man can live. It is certain that were meat imported

from the Balkans in large quantities, the price of meat would fall rapidly, in spite of any duty which was put upon it. The present price was inflated artificially by the Agrarians or large landowners, some years ago, when the political situation gave an excuse for forbidding the importation of all Serbian meat. In Austria carp and other fresh water fish are mostly used, and unfortunately the fish is obtained from the same estates as the meat so that the price of the fish and the meat is artificially kept up.

The railway companies are now trying to relieve the distress by bringing sea fish from the Adriatic, the North sea and the Baltic to Austria. This is, however, but a drop in the bucket, and by no means sufficient to afford the necessary relief. Butter and milk have also become dearer, and in many houses in Vienna there is nothing but rye bread to eat.

The laborers cannot see that the government is hardly to blame for the general increase in prices the world over, and that their share of the responsibility is limited to the fact that they have allowed prices to be screwed up by artificial means, to such a point, in times of plenty, that now there is no margin which can be stretched, for the people are overburdened beyond their strength.

## BRITISH PETROL IMPORTS LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The Practical Engineer states that the petrol imports into Great Britain increased from 18,000,000 gallons in 1905 to 80,000,000 gallons in 1912. The world's production of crude oil increased from 28,300,000 to 50,000,000 tons in the same period. The principal sources of imported petrol in 1912 were the Dutch East Indies and America, which sent 40,000,000 and 16,000,000 gallons respectively. The surplus available from America for export is decreasing.

## ANTI-WAR UNION IS ADVOCATED BY BERNARD SHAW

English Author Urges Agreement Between Germany, France and Great Britain as First Step in Attaining Peace of Europe

## DETAILS EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Bernard Shaw has contributed his quota to the journalistic reviews and articles which mark the close of the old year and the beginning of 1914. The "Daily News and Leader's special New Year's Day issue contains an article from his pen on "The Peace of Europe and How to Attain It."

Anatole France's recipe for the mending of European affairs, an agreement between England, France and Germany is, Mr. Shaw contends, the sole policy for these countries to adopt, unless they declare themselves frankly belligerent. The difficulty lies in inducing them to enter into this policy, not because they have an alternative one, but because they have none at all. To have a real foreign policy involves being and doing. To have none involves suffering, and that is exactly what England is doing. "We provide our foreign minister," proceeds Mr. Shaw, "with an enormously expensive sword in order that he may be in a position to step into the European arena and urge England's needs and claims, backed by the means of compelling attention to them. And lo! he has no needs and no claims, and stumbles about tripping over his own scabbard when he is not tripping over somebody else's."

"This," continues Mr. Shaw, "is the impression produced by English diplomacy today. I want international peace. International war is clearly an unmitigated nuisance. England can insure peace singlehanded. And to the question how Mr. Shaw answers:

"Very simply. By politely announcing that a war between France and Germany would be so inconvenient to England that England is prepared to pledge herself to defend either country if it is attacked by the other."

"If we are asked how we are to decide which is the real aggressor, we can reply that we shall take our choice, or even, when the problem is insoluble, toss up for it, but that we shall take a hand anyway, and shall do if France and Germany punish our presumption by uniting to make war on us for the withdrawal of our ultimatum, we can reply that we have no security against their doing so now at any moment, and that we are and always have been quite aware that, as an unpopular and ill-mannered nation, our existence depends on our being prepared to fight the entire foreign human race if need be."

"One must be ready with answers to the questions which foolish people ask; and if the answer is according to their folly so much the better."

"Like all sensible proposals this would be received at first blush as revolting and impracticable. But the British offer would stand as a constant temptation before the two great occidental Powers; for if one accepted it, the other would be in the dangerous position of having to fight the other unsupported if attacked, whilst the other in the same circumstances would fight at an advantage of two to one."

"Consequently, if one of the two Powers accepted the alliance for the sake of security, the other would be forced to come in also, or else to seek some countervailing alliance, which would not be easy to find at short notice. If both Powers refused to entertain the notion on any terms, we might intimate that it still appealed to us, and that both of them might depend on our putting it into practice, with or without their approval."

"Such an assurance would be at least a strong incentive to peace; for it is really not necessary, when interfering in a fight, to obtain the consent of the party whose side you take."

"Can anybody propose an alternative policy?" "Take the case of Russia and Sweden. Sweden, the Ulster of Europe, believes, rightly or wrongly, that Russia has designs on her territory north of the Baltic. In a reasonable state of affairs the whole northwest of Europe should guarantee Sweden against such an aggression. At present she has no guarantee at all."

## VEDRINES TELLS EXPERIENCES IN FLIGHT TO CAIRO

French Aviator Who Plans Tour of World Says His Trip Thus Far Has Been Pleasant One

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—Vedrine's arrival in Cairo after having brought to a satisfactory conclusion his great flight from Nancy to Cairo, via Asia Minor, is announced in the Matin in a lengthy telegram from the aviator.

In the same telegram he declares his intention, as cabled to the Monitor at the time, of following up his recent flight to Cairo by making a tour of the world in his aeroplane. Describing his flight he states that, apart from the crossing of the Taurus range, the voyage was a delightful experience. The Pyrenees became insignificant in comparison to the southern border range of Asia Minor.

Warned by the experience of Daurcourt, Vedrine decided to avoid the gorges and to clear the highest plateau by 5000 meters. His method succeeded admirably and neither his motor nor his aeroplane showed the least sign of strain. Leaving Morocco, Vedrine decided to make straight for Beyrouth where he received a very cordial welcome. The track from Beyrouth to Cairo he described as easy of flight as a vast aerodrome. Cairo and Heliopolis he sighted without difficulty.

Porte Expected Soon to Accept Proposals With Regard to Appointment of Inspector-General  
(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Although the negotiations which have for some time past been proceeding between the ambassadors of the Powers at the Porte and the Ottoman authorities, in regard to reforms in Armenia, have been very labored, considerable progress has been made quite recently.

It is fully expected that the Porte will shortly intimate its acceptance of the proposals in regard to the appointment of European inspectors-general to supervise the carrying out of whatever reforms are decided upon.

On the question of the Aegean islands, the Turkish government recently addressed a circular to the Ottoman representatives in the capitals of the Powers, declaring that it cannot admit a special regime in the islands at present occupied by Italy, on the occasion of their restoration to Turkey, beyond what is stipulated by the treaty of Lausanne.

The circular further declares that the Porte cannot, moreover, entertain the principle of correlation between the question of the delimitation of the southern frontiers of Albania, and the disposal of the islands held by the Greeks, as laid down in the British proposal. It is generally regarded in official Turkish circles as quite inadmissible that the interests of Austria-Hungary and Italy in Albania should be satisfied, at the expense of Turkey, over the disposal of the Aegean islands.

## SOUTH AFRICAN CHAIR ENDOWED

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—It is announced that J. W. Jagger, the well-known Cape Town merchant, has guaranteed an endowment of £250 per annum toward the establishment of a lectureship in economics at the South African College.

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GENTLEMEN'S PURSES

(FIGSKIN)

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Opposite Bromfield

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## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"The Whirl" 7:45  
CASTLE—"The Mind-the-Paint Girl" 7:30, 8:30  
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market" 8  
KITH'S—"Vaudeville" 8  
MAJESTIC—"Little Women" 8:10  
PARK—"Miss May Robson" 8:10  
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover" 8:05  
SHUBERT—"All Aboard" 8  
THEMONT—"Miss Ethel Barrymore" 8:15

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal, Harold Bauer, soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaie; Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
Friday, 8 p. m., "Boheme."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Samson and Delilah"; 8 p. m., "Hilgelois."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Bori, principal soloist.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."  
BOOTH—"Prunella."  
FOHAN—"Potash and Perimeter."  
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
CRITCHFORD—"Young Wisdom."  
EMPIRE—"Miss Maudie Adams."  
GAIETY—"Miss Kate Ferguson."  
GARRECK—"China Comes to Stay."  
HUDSON—"William Collier."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"New Henrietta."  
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."  
LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke."  
MANHATTAN—"Forbes-Robertson."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."  
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."  
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude in 'Grumpy'."

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE—"Penny's First Play."  
FINE ARTS—"Repertory."  
FOWLER—"David Warfield."  
PRINCE—"William Dodge."  
STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

## BELGIAN ARMY USES DOGS TO DRAG GUNS



Pair of trained animals attached to light carriage bearing one of small Maxims used in service

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Whilst in more than one country dogs have already been trained for use on active service, Belgium is the first country to have used these quadrupeds for the purpose of dragging gun carriages about. The visitor to Belgium and Germany is always struck by the fact that dogs

are so commonly used in these countries for draft purposes. In the former country, especially, these animals are seen in large numbers harnessed to small milk carts and barrows laden with vegetables, cheese, and other produce brought in from the villages to the central markets, so that to the Belgian there is nothing unusual in making use of the

services of the dog for the purpose of transporting guns. The guns are small Maxims, mounted on light carriages, and judging from the energy with which these animals apply themselves to their work, there is little question but that they will be found most useful by the military authorities. A couple of dogs are used to each machine gun.



# Constantinople Using Loans for War Preparations

## TWO POWERS URGED TO STOP PORTE THREATS

The Temps Appeals to England and France to Take Steps to Prevent Banks From Acting in Opposition to National Needs

## TURKEY UNDISTURBED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The Temps makes an energetic appeal to both England and France to make known to Turkey in unmistakable terms, that while the latter continues her threats and preparations for war against Greece, the British and French money markets will be resolutely closed to her. This powerful organ of public opinion makes a demand upon the respective ministers of finance to take such steps as will prevent the banks from acting in opposition to what is clearly a national interest.

The French and British governments may, it adds, have the best intentions in the world, but while the bankers of the former lend money to buy battle-ships, and the naval constructors of the latter sell them, France and England are both made to look foolish to the last degree.

Turkey has succeeded in raising a loan through Perier's bank amounting to 62,000,000 francs on the security of Turkish treasury bonds, which it is alleged were procured on the assurance that the money would be used for paying officers' salaries now greatly in arrear. It now turns out that the money is being used to purchase the Brazilian dreadnought Rio de Janeiro, constructed by the firm of Vickers and Armstrong who, having interests in Turkey, have given her the preference. The possession of this dreadnought as well as the Reshid by Turkey would give her a considerable advantage over Greece in the question of naval supremacy in the Mediterranean. Everything in official circles at Constantinople indicates warlike preparation. Turkey demands the return of Mitylene and Chios, which were handed over to Greece by the Powers. In a word, she is totally ignoring her promise to abide by the action of the Powers.

It is noticeable that while Turkey has nothing to say to Italy, who, it is believed, is covering up the former's scheme by postponing the return of the islands captured during the Turko-Italian war, she openly threatens to retake by force the islands of importance to which she lost to Greece during the war, and whose right to possession has been confirmed by Europe. She also does not hesitate to speak openly of the assistance she will get from Bulgaria.

This, coupled with the help she expects to receive from the German military mission, is her basis on which to declare war with Greece in April next, unless her demands receive satisfaction. These facts, which are now absolutely forcing themselves to the fore, go far to explain the great difficulties that prevented the Powers from finally solving the financial problems of the Balkan wars.

The adjournment, since die, of the financial conference, the negotiations with regard to the loans that were to be made to the Balkan states, all of which were influenced by one common principle, viz., so to consolidate matters as to constitute a definite and lasting peace, were all of course useless if any one of the beneficiaries failed to act in good faith. It was under these conditions and with this object that Serbia and Greece were asked to adopt certain figures with regard to the Ottoman debt and which, moreover, were the reason they made such sacrifices with regard to Albania and Epirus.

The present state of things is paradoxical. The only power in the Balkans that openly declares its warlike intentions is, strange to say, also the only one which has secured financial and naval help. This help comes, moreover, from France and England, that is to say, from the two countries which in the so-called interests of peace have, under Turkish threats, hitherto refused their assistance to Serbia and Greece, who themselves have accepted with real willingness the advice of the Powers of Europe.

In a word, the Powers are prevented from proceeding with the Balkan settlement, and the result of this is that Turkey is getting all the time she needs to make her preparations for a new war. It is believed by many that Italy, if not all the members of the triple alliance, is party to this policy.

In these circumstances, it is quite time that the Quai d'Orsay and Downing street wake up to actual facts and indicate by their action that they know where their interests lie and have no intention of sacrificing them. The first step must be to give the necessary assurances to Serbia and Greece that they can count on financial support to liquidate, not only their present obligations in reorganizing themselves, but also that which will properly defend themselves.

The financial commission of last summer adopted as a basis for its deliberations the establishment of peace. It then became possible and just to help all the old adversaries impartially to a point of reconciliation. Since, however, today at Constantinople they openly state that it is war they want, the problem has entirely changed and political interests

should now surely override financial ones. The fact must no longer be ignored that in all issues raised so far, both Serbia and Greece have complied with the exigencies of the triple alliance, while Turkey has always opposed the decisions of the Powers of Europe, let alone the wishes of the triple entente.

In neither Paris, London nor St. Petersburg has it been sought to divide Europe into two camps. To prevent such a division conciliation in these three capitals has been pushed to a point of absolute indignity and weakness. It is high time to face things as they are and put an end to all this costly policy of mystification.

## WOOL AND WHEAT YIELD IS LARGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Shearing and harvesting are now in progress throughout the state, with every prospect of splendid results.

Reports from various district centers of New South Wales (both agricultural and pastoral) state that in most cases the yields in both directions are well up to the most sanguine predictions of a few weeks back. Many of the pastoral districts report very heavy clips as a result of the good feed that prevailed during the winter months.

The pastoral and agricultural district of Delegate, for example, reports: "Grass is very plentiful, stocks are fat, and altogether the pastoral and agricultural outlook in this district is brighter than for the past 15 years."

The Narramine wheat growing district expects an increase of 25 per cent in the wheat crop, and it is a circumstance worthy of note that the leading crops of the district are this season being grown by the new settlers.

## BRITISH WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORK IN 1913 IS TOLD

National Union Says it Has Never Passed a Severe Crisis Than in Last Year and Relates Steps Taken Regarding Votes

## HAS 50,000 MEMBERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in issuing a review of the women's suffrage movement during 1913 states that it has never passed a severe crisis than it had had to face during that year, the year which its leaders were assured by cabinet ministers was "to afford the best chance women's suffrage had ever had."

In reviewing the position the National Union points to the House of Commons as the battleground of the cause during 1913. Here women were led to believe that there was to be finally a free vote on the merits of the question when the amendments of the franchise bill were discussed.

There was to be no pressure from cabinet ministers or from the leaders of the Irish party; the amendments if passed were to become an integral part of the bill and to obtain the benefit of the Parliament act. None of the pledges given by Mr. Asquith in 1911 were fulfilled.

The refusal of the National Union to accept in any sense as an equivalent the promises of the prime minister to give facilities for the "discredited expedient" of a private member's bill might have been a foregone conclusion. Evidence of the tactical reasons behind the failure of the amendments, and the subsequent defeat of the Dickinson bill, only confirmed its conviction that henceforth no reliance was to be placed on the possibility of a free vote for a private measure.

It resolved to concentrate on the demand for a government measure, and to develop the policy of the Union by increasing pressure on the government in the constituencies, directing attacks on the seats of the anti-suffragist ministers, and further strengthening the position of the only party in the House of Commons which had made women's suffrage an integral part of its policy.

In connection with its election policy the Union reports that suffrage campaigns have been carried on most successfully in North Monmouth, East Bristol, Accrington and Rotherham. A remarkable feature of the year's work is the sympathy which has been secured from the miners in various parts of the country.

The pilgrimage from all parts of the country organized by the Union in July gave the needed occasion of instructing the populations of villages and country towns on the subject of women's suffrage. The meetings organized by the pilgrims on their routes were attended by hundreds of village and townspeople. The support for women's suffrage from responsible citizens is represented by favorable resolutions from nearly 200 county, town and rural district councils, and from the branches of nearly all the trades unions in the country.

Practically all the greater women's organizations support women's suffrage, including the National Union of Women Workers. Of the 50 suffrage societies existing, the National Union alone has a membership of nearly 50,000, whilst between 28,000 and 30,000 friends of Women's Suffrage have been enrolled.

In close connection with the women's fight for enfranchisement is the impossibility under which the government found itself of passing the manhood suffrage bill. After the Speaker's ruling and the postponement of the bill till the end of the session.

The fact that wool now enters the United States free of charge greatly modifies the advantages which the British manufacturers would otherwise have obtained. Spinners and dyers were busy throughout the whole year. Up to a comparatively short time ago not only was all spinning machinery kept full going but most of the firms had to put on night shifts.

The session was decided upon, which made it impracticable to rectify any mistake, the annual conference of the Labor party by 2 to 1 passed a resolution opposing any further extension of the franchise to men without the inclusion of women.

The attitude of the Scottish miners was specially staunch on this occasion, the rank and file having instructed their organization to urge on the Miners' Federation the policy of uncompromising opposition to any manhood suffrage bill. In the following September the Trade Union Congress passed a resolution censuring the government for failing to secure their promises relating to women's suffrage and demanding a government reform bill which should include women. Finally, the year has marked the growing strength of the movement in the Church of England, indicated by the sympathetic attitude of the church congress at Southampton and the letter of the Bishop of Winchester urging the definite prospect of the introduction of a suffrage bill as a first-class measure.

## ORDERS FOR NEW PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA ISSUED

Northern and Southern Parts of Country Are Now Amalgamated Under Sir F. Lugard

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—Orders of the King in Council providing for the amalgamation of the territories of Northern and Southern Nigeria on the first day of 1914 were published in the London Gazette at the end of last year.

Notice was also given of the following appointments: Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Northern and Southern Nigeria, to be Governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, with the designation of Governor-General of Nigeria; Alexander George Boyle, Esq., colonial secretary of Southern Nigeria, and Charles Lindsay Rempie, Esq., chief secretary to government, Northern Nigeria, to be Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate of Nigeria; Sir Edwin Arney Speed, chief justice of Northern Nigeria, to be chief justice of Nigeria.

The colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria includes the territories on the right of Benue, between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons in the east. The Western Province of the colony is the former colony and protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern coincide with the former protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

The total area of the colony is 79,880 square miles, and the population is roughly 7,800,000. The protectorate of Northern Nigeria was established on Jan. 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It has an area of 255,700 square miles and a population of about 9,270,000.

## SCOTTISH WOOL MARKET STRONG THROUGHOUT 1913

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Throughout the year 1913 the Scottish wool market has been strong and prices have kept very high. In the opening months trade with Canada was good, and with Australia it has been fair all round and is slightly increasing.

The trouble which existed in the Balkans affected business with Germany, but there are signs among the better class-houses in that country of a return of confidence. When the reduction in the American tariff took place, hopes were raised that there would be a considerable increase in business and a number of firms on this side made preparations to take advantage of the change.

So far, however, there has been no marked difference. Some manufacturers have booked American orders to a small extent and a few repeats have been received, indicating the lines on which development may be expected in the coming season.

The fact that wool now enters the United States free of charge greatly modifies the advantages which the British manufacturers would otherwise have obtained. Spinners and dyers were busy throughout the whole year. Up to a comparatively short time ago not only was all spinning machinery kept full going but most of the firms had to put on night shifts.

## DICKENS FESTIVAL HELD IN GLASGOW

(Special to the Monitor)

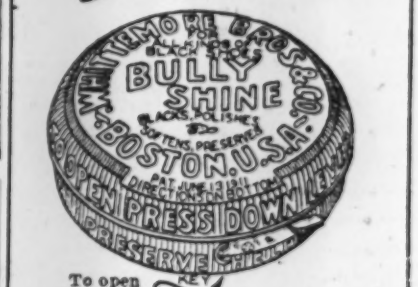
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The truly Dickens-like idea of entertaining, not themselves nor their comfortably well-off friends in memory of their beloved writer in gratitude for what he did to extend the humanitarian side of the Christmas festival, but of holding a banquet where the poorest children who could be found in the city should be the honored guests of the lovers of Dickens, has been repeated with great success. The number of children invited was 1024. Later there was a cinematograph display and a musical entertainment, and the hosts from the galleries above were able to enjoy the scene.

## FRENCH SENATE CARES FOR BILLS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The French Parliament adjourned for the New Year recess after the reading of a presidential message closing the winter session. Previous to the adjournment the Senate passed the votes on account for the months of January and February, 1914.

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Great mass of people gathered outside of St. Paul's, London just before midnight, on Dec. 31

## SIDEWAYS LOOP IS NEW FLYING FEAT AT HENDON AERODROME

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—During the holidays Londoners had the opportunity of seeing the most marvelous flying ever witnessed in this country. At the Hendon aerodrome, Chanteloup, the famous French aviator, performed some remarkable new feats on a Caudron biplane, fitted with a 60 h. p. Le Rhone engine.

In a wind which at times brought his machine to a standstill in the air, the pilot looped the loop several times, dived sideways, vertically, flew upside-down, in fact did anything he liked with his little machine. And all this in a wind that the most intrepid pilot would not have ventured to brave a year or so ago.

Having looped the loop several times in the ordinary style, Chanteloup rose to a height of 3000 feet, immediately making a great corkscrew dive while in an inverted position. He rose aloft again, looping the loop on his way up. Reaching his former altitude he again turned over on his wing, coming down in a rapid dive, finally leveling out when about 800 feet from the ground.

Then right in front of the paddock enclosure, Chanteloup performed his most amazing feat, one which has never previously been even attempted. Rolling his machine completely over sideways, twice in quick succession he described two loops, not longitudinal loops but it understood, but by heeling over on his wing tips two perfect lateral circles were accomplished. The extraordinary ease and the want of apparent effort with which this astounding performance was carried out drew forth a spontaneous roar of applause from the great crowd present.

Chanteloup does not make the usual preliminary dive when describing a loop, but, flying quite horizontally, he merely shoots upward and over with hardly any perceptible drop. Another remarkable feature of his flying is the fact that he does not use the shoulder straps usually employed by other pilots to keep them in their seats when flying upside down. He is only retained in his seat by the

## AGA KHAN IN BOMBAY CALLS FOR JUSTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Speaking at a meeting at Bombay the Aga Khan, who is the most influential Muhammadan magnate in India, made use of very significant language, indicating, in all probability what a great many Indians are thinking about the situation in South Africa, although they do not venture to say it.

"It is high time," said the Aga Khan, "that even Sir Edward Grey realized that the people of India and their interests should not be sacrificed as if they were mere pawns in the imperial game, or cattle on an imperial estate."

"India being already referred to by a certain type of imperialists as an imperial estate, this type of imperialist in his heart of hearts looks upon us as live stock on that estate. We have every right to protest against our interests being disposed of in such a summary manner."

The Aga Khan went on to insist upon

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—The thoroughfares around St. Paul's are never more closely packed than towards midnight on the last day of a closing year. Thousands of persons assemble to hear the bells of the cathedral strike the hour of 12. Then they disperse with the satisfaction of having seen the very last of the old year and of having welcomed in the new. Nineteen hundred and thirteen was accorded the same honors as its predecessors, the crowds being as great, if not greater, than on previous occasions.

## COOPERATIVE BANKS URGED IN EDINBURGH TO AID TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Recently in the Edinburgh University, Mr. McNeil, S. S. C., delivered an address on "Cooperative Banks," and said regarding cooperative stores in general and their disastrous and regrettable effect in ousting the small trader from the field that it was idle to deny the powerful influence which cooperative stores wielded in these days, particularly in industrial centers.

Such stores, as they now knew them, owed their origin to the desire of the individual to obtain for himself the necessities of life under conditions which he would have some share in controlling, and the equitable distribution of profits among those who earned them. Individual effort was futile against the forces of cooperation. It was, however, too often forgotten that cooperation did not kill competition. Lack of credit was at the root of the small trader's helplessness.

If labor by the solidarity of its members could achieve, as it had now done, such power for the working classes, there was no reason why a combination of traders united for the one purpose of supplying credit to its members, should not be long able to compete profitably with the present cooperative stores. The cause of so much misfortune to the small trader was his inability to obtain money at a reasonable rate of interest and his getting into the hands of unscrupulous money lenders.

There ought to be no insuperable difficulty in ample credit being placed at the disposal of their small traders for use in productive purposes. Other nations did it and that with success. Germany was the parent country of cooperative banking. The banks there brought help to the needy and deserving tradesman and to the struggling merchant, provided they could show they were honest and had work which, if assisted by the necessary capital, would in the end prove profitable. Self-help and mutual help were the cardinal principles upon which cooperative banking must proceed.

After describing the system of cooperative banks in Germany and other countries, in Europe, Mr. McNeil stated that the cooperative bank proposed was not a bank with the initial purpose of making profit for its members as a banking concern. The object rather was the supplying of credit to enable a trader to make profit out of his own business. The distinctive feature of the bank would be that it would be controlled by the members who made use of it and that the management would therefore be a thoroughly representative one.

## INDIA GETS FIRST ORDER FOR NEW ZEALAND COAL SHIPMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—It is not often that India sends her coal so far afield as New Zealand, in fact no order from that country had ever been placed in India until recently, although Indian coal has gone to Australia before now, but at a short time ago an order for 30,000 tons of the best Bengal coal was placed by the New Zealand government.

The situation which rendered the New Zealand authorities dependent upon Indian coal was that arising out of the strike troubles in Wellington. The Australian collieries are state-owned, and the Australian government is a labor government. Consequently the Australian mines were closed to New Zealand so long as the labor trouble lasted. In these circumstances the nearest source of supply for New Zealand is India; hence the order above referred to.

Fortunately for New Zealand, it happens that the Indian collieries have plenty of stocks, owing largely to the financial stringency which is being felt so severely up-country, and owing to which many contractors have refused to take delivery of their orders. Consequently the market was able to meet the demand at once, and 20,000 tons have been despatched.

At the time of writing there seems to be an element of doubt as to how the coal is going to be unloaded when it gets to New Zealand, but the colonial government has undertaken to arrange for that, and in any case all that the people on this side have been asked to do is to ship the coal.

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## OLD ENGLISH PORTRAITS SEEN IN NEW YORK

Seventeen Specimens, Including Several by Gainsborough, Reynolds and Raeburn Shown, and Academy Overflow Attracts

## SUBJECTS ARE VARIED

NEW YORK.—In the upper galleries of their building at 720 Fifth avenue, Duveen Brothers are giving a loan exhibition of old English portraits. Seventeen magnificent pictures are shown. Incidentally, some measure is given of the extent to which the art treasures of other lands are enriching America, the works shown in this exhibition having been acquired by their present owners from Duveen Brothers within the last three years.

Thomas Gainsborough's portrait of the Hon. Anne Duncombe, owned by Henry C. Frick, hangs alongside Sir Joshua Reynolds' painting of the Countess of Harrington when Miss Flemming, lent by H. E. Huntington. The Gainsborough is beautiful in composition, stately and dignified, painted to hold its own with tapestry and carved oak. But what could be more vivacious than the Reynolds portrayal of the youthful Miss Flemming, and what color could be finer than the incomparable rose of her plentiful draperies?

A Gainsborough owned by George J. Gould is of the painter's musician friend, Karl Friedrich Abel. The composer is seen looking up from the music he is writing, as if listening to catch some air but half formed in his thought. His viol-da-gamba rests upon his knee and a white Pomeranian dog lies at his feet.



Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Taylor, by Sir Joshua Reynolds

under the table. Two of the most graceful portraits are by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Maria Conyngham, both loaned by E. T.

Stotesbury. Lady Elizabeth is seen seated with an Irish harp, the key to which she is turning with her jeweled left hand. There is a charming letter in existence in which the artist explains the omission of a rose from her ladyship's dress. "It was effaced by me with more regret," writes Sir Thomas, "from remembering the pains which were so amicably taken to procure the prettiest flower for a sister's bosom." Lady Maria is shown with sparkling eyes and impromptu pose which implies that she has just been romping with the eager dog at her elbow. A painting by George Romney, owned by H. E. Huntington, is of Caroline and Elizabeth, daughters of the fourth Duke of Marlborough. The sisters are shown seated, the one at her writing desk, the other at her harp. Another Romney is of Lady Milnes, a full length figure in a sweeping dress of dark brown satin.

Reynolds' portrait of Lady Elizabeth Taylor shows a modish young woman wearing a delightful kind of hat trimmed with black and white braid. It has three white ostrich feathers and a pale blue ribbon fastened upon it cockade-wise. By John Hoppner is the portrait of Mrs. Jordan from the Stotesbury collection.

One portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn is shown. Surely it is no disrespect to the beauties of the Gainsboroughs and Reynolds that one lingers longest before this serene portrayal of Mrs. Andrew Hay, looking gently out of a canvas

suffused with golden light, upon her head a cap of clearest blue, simple, dignified, charming. Leaving a room full of Raeburn portraits, Robert Louis Stevenson said: "I feel that I have just been in the company of charming and amiable people."

The "Accepted But Not Hung" exhibition of painting and sculpture proves to be not so large as had been announced, but of excellent quality and showing a number of notable pictures. Among them is the "Departure of the Wedding Party," by Lester D. Barouda, a young Californian whose romantic art was nurtured on the shores of Monterey. The bridal party, in a boat, is departing over a sea of limpid color which has been laid on the canvas with unerring instinct. Another picture which stands out is George Muendel's "Rocky Ledge," the rock forms of which are unusually well drawn. Nor is the picture lacking in excellent tone. Jonas Lie, in his painting of the Woolworth building at the evening hour, has discovered that there is a noticeable perspective upward when so tall a monument is viewed near by. He also has caught the color quality that distinguishes this structure from all others and which, taken together with the upward soaring lines and ornament, makes the building seem more like some natural wonder, like a fantastic peak in the Garden of the Gods or a waterfall tumbling from some height in the Yosemite valley than like a building reared by the hands of men.

Paul Cornoyer, equally at home painting New York or Venice, shows a well composed and richly colored canvas of the Grand canal of the latter city. In his portrait of Grace Walsh, Richard F. Maynard must be thanked for having perpetuated a most whimsical expression. And speaking of expressions there is a rapt intensity on the face of Edwin Booth Grossman's "Joan," reminiscent of that other Joan who saw visions and heard voices in the fields of Domremy in France. Olive Rush shows a mother and child with a delicious bit of out-of-doors showing in the background. Fine in sentiment is Kate Swope's seated figure, "In Shadow." There are Charles Reiffel's "Railway Terminal," and a charming canvas by Marshal Fry, who is also well represented in the academy on Fifty-seventh street. Edmund Gracien shows a gracious Old Lyme flower garden, M. Bradish Titcomb a happily arranged portrait study.

Rudolph Dirks' "Along the Dike" is painted in the artist's most reckless manner. Anne Goldthwaite's characteristic dash appears in her "Garden of the Luxembourg." Clara Davidson, Dimitri Romanovsky, Arthur Crisp, Charles Curran, W. R. Leigh, Blenden Campbell, Louis Bernerker and A. Turnbull Hill also appear among the accepted and now hung. A good effect of light shows in Frederick Mulhaupt's "Quiet Cave," Ernest Albert exhibits a poetic "Twilight" and let it not be forgotten, Glenn Newell's picture of "Holstein Calves" is one of the bright spots in the exhibition.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Continuing the article quoted yesterday from Golf Illustrated, Mr. McCaul then takes up the question of expenditure:

It is the park courses with the palatial club houses and heavy estate upkeep that will suffer—though, of course, there will be favored exceptions. Their upkeep must necessarily be very large. The course must not on any account be allowed to deteriorate. It must be kept up to the top notch, and this means the spending of a great deal of money. Cutting is heavy; greens must be worm-killed and sea-sanded; a great deal of play means heavy wear and tear; bunkers absorb a lot of sand and must be carefully raked or else complaints will be numerous; machines must be overhauled and repaired each winter. In a large club this last is quite a respectable item.

I imagine there are comparatively few golfers, even among committee members, who have anything but a vague idea of the meaning of the word upkeep as represented by E. & S. in fact, a very frequent remark, if everything is not in apple-pie order, is, "Considering the subscription we pay, things ought to be much better."

There can be no question, however, that in many cases the subscriptions are all too small, and that they ought to be raised all round. Golf is an expensive game, and if the modern golfer will insist on everything being perfect, he should be prepared to pay for it.

Looking recently through the revenue account for the past 15 years of a well-known club, I was surprised to find how steady had been the increase in the returns that represent the word upkeep. At the present time the amount expended is almost double what it was 15 years ago. Such an increase struck me as needing explanation. I went carefully into the matter, with the result that it was clearly shown that the increase was a matter of necessity to keep pace with other clubs, and that to attempt to cut down the upkeep would mean failure.

I am frequently asked to advise from a financial point of view on the starting of new clubs. I always try to emphasize the following points:

Be sure that you will have a sufficiently large circle upon which to draw for your membership.

Make a careful estimate of the probable cost of upkeep and fix your subscription accordingly. If you find that the necessary subscription will be so high as to be unobtainable, abandon your project forthwith, unless for some reason, such as a large income from vis-

itors, you see your way to make good the deficit. This, in the case of real seaside courses, can often be effected during the summer months.

Obtain your upkeep income before you put on an entrance fee.

Last, but not least, remember in all your calculations that it never pays to do things badly or on the cheap. I would not imply by this that economy should not be studied, but all things necessary for the course and club-house must be provided without stint, for it is only by the excellence of its maintenance that a golf club can hope to hold its own in these days, when each new club started endeavors to obtain support by going one better than its neighbors. It must be remembered that each new club will inevitably attract members from other clubs in the vicinity. Even if the percentage is small, the fact cannot be gainsaid that one more club has to be kept going, and unless the older clubs keep their attractions fully up-to-date, the loss of prospective members may be great, and ultimately very serious.

Now it stands to reason that if the upkeep cannot be curtailed you must look to the other side of the sheet to provide the funds necessary to meet the altered conditions. But how the income is to be increased is a knotty point indeed. If you can persuade the members to agree to an increase of subscription all round, the difficulty is solved at once. But in 99 cases out of 100 this cannot be done, and the powers that be have to seek ways outside the subscription list: hence the small but irritating charges that appear from time to time, to meet with awful indignation, grow innumerable, and not infrequently result in an ignominious withdrawal.

The creation of new clubs will, I take it, cease only when it is actually brought home to the golfing public that there are too many clubs already, and that there are not more golfers in embryo than will suffice to support in comfort those clubs that are already in existence.

## HISTORY TALKS FOR PUPILS

SALEM, Mass. — Superintendent of Schools W. W. Andrew has arranged with H. Francis Dow of the Essex Institute, to give to the upper grade classes of the grammar schools, local history lectures at the institute rooms.

## TICKET MEN MAY NOT USE PASSES

WASHINGTON.—The interstate commerce commission announced today that proprietors of union railroad ticket offices are not bona fide employees of the railroad and therefore are not entitled to ride on passes.

**E. T. Slattery Co.**  
Opposite Boston Common

154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

## Extraordinary Fur Values

High Grade Furs at Prices of Inferior Grades.

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Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats, (dyed muskrat); three-fourth length; made from selected imported dyed skins; collars of ermine, sitch, chinchilla squirrel or skunk.

Coats that were \$165.00	Coats that were \$225.00	Coats that were \$295.00
Now 95.00	Now 110.00	Now 175.00

Trimmed Baltic Seal Coats; three-fourth length; collars of ermine, chinchilla squirrel or baltic seal. Were \$95.00.

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\$95 Fur Coats.....\$55  
\$95.00 Baby Caracul Coats, three-fourth length; made from selected skins.....55.00

\$145.00 Trimmed Moutre Caracul Coats; three-fourth length; collars of ermine or sitch. 85.00

## Unusual Values in Automobile Coats

Raccoon Coats.....Were 175.00	Genet Coats.....Were 135.00	with squirrel; collars of raccoon, badger or skunk.....Were 175.00
Civet Cat Coats.....\$225.00	Leopard Coats.....\$295.00	175.00
Opossum Coats.....\$225.00	Fur Lined Coats—lined throughout	45.00
95.00	125.00	195.00
145.00		

## Matched Fur Sets

SCARFS	MUFFS	SCARFS	MUFFS
12.50-18.00.....Black Fox.....17.50-30.00	12.50-18.00.....Sitta Fox.....23.50-38.00	12.50-18.00.....Sitta Fox.....23.50-38.00	12.50-18.00.....Sitta Fox.....23.50-38.00
12.50-18.00.....Skunk.....19.75-29.50	12.50-18.00.....Fitch.....40.00-45.00	12.50-18.00.....Fitch.....40.00-45.00	12.50-18.00.....Fitch.....40.00-45.00
8.75-15.00.....Raccoon.....12.50-16.50	12.50-18.00.....Opossum.....19.50	12.50-18.00.....Opossum.....19.50	12.50-18.00.....Opossum.....19.50
12.50-18.00.....Hudson Seal.....23.00-28.00	12.50-18.00.....Kitt Fox.....31.50-35.00	12.50-18.00.....Kitt Fox.....31.50-35.00	12.50-18.00.....Kitt Fox.....31.50-35.00

## \$95.00 Fur Sets—\$50.00

Sitta Pointed Fox Sets; scarf of two large skins, with heads, tails and paws; muff in flat pillow shape, with head, tail and paws. Were \$95.00

50.00

## \$85.00 Fur Set—\$50.00

Black Fox Sets—scarf of two large skins, with heads, tails and paws; muff in large pillow shape, with head, tail and paws. Were \$85.00

50.00

## Women's and Misses'

## Coats 1/3 to 1/2 Off

Coats that were \$25.....\$15.00	Coats that were \$55.....\$35.00
Coats that were \$29.50-\$35.....\$19.75	Coats that were \$55-\$65.....\$39.50
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STYLES—More than 30 of the newest; lined, unlined and yoke lined; many have fur collars.

MATERIALS—Duvelyn, wool velour, mixtures, velour de laine, checks, corduroy, montagnac, wool plush.

COLORS—Practically everything which is desirable and which distinguishes the most modish of the new coats.

## Prices So Low

That on Coats Purchased in this sale we can allow No Exchanges No Approvals No Credits

## French Undermuslins at Savings

All Hand Made and Hand Embroidered

COMBINATIONS	CHEMISES and CORSET COVERS	NIGHTGOWNS
Of sheer nainsook; corset cover embroidered back and front; drawers embroidered all the way round. Value \$5.00..... 2.95	Chemise, fully laundered. Value 1.50..... 95c	High neck; hand-tucked feather stitched front. Good \$4.00 value. A limited quantity; while they last..... 2.25
Corset cover and drawers; also cover and skirt of fine nainsook; the cover finely tucked and hand-embroidered; drawers with fancy double scallop, elaborately embroidered. Value \$6.00..... 3.95	Chemise, with eyelets and ribbon around neck. Value \$2.00..... 1.50	Kimono style; square and semi-high neck; also low neck, short sleeves. Value \$5.00..... 3.95
Of finest French cotton; embroidered on drawers and cover; ribbon and eyelets at neck and waists. Value \$7.50..... 4.95	Chemise, exquisitely embroidered; double eyelets and ribbon around neck. Special..... 2.95	Of sheer nainsook; also heavy cotton gowns. Value \$7.50..... 5.00
Of French batiste; cover elaborately and finely embroidered; festooning around neck and down front; slashed drawers, embroidered to match cover; with eyelet and ribbon bow. Value \$10.00..... 7.50	Corset Covers in exclusive designs. Value \$1.50..... 95c	In a new laced front style, exquisitely hand-embroidered; also one-piece yoke and sleeve gowns, beautifully embroidered. Special at..... 6.95
	Corset Covers trimmed with Val; semi-high neck, tight fitting covers in perfect brassiere style. Value 3.00..... 1.95	Of fine Swiss materials; square low neck style, beautifully embroidered; also sheer batiste gowns artistically embroidered with inserts of Irish lace. Special at..... 9.75
	Cluny lace trimmed Corset Covers..... 2.95	Of fine batiste, lavishly embroidered; also Cluny and Irish lace trimmed gowns, embroidered. Remarkable values..... 12.50

## INDIVIDUALITY OF PUPIL URGED AS THEME BASIS

This is Upheld as Point to Be Brought Out in English Work of the Schools in Preference to Child's Technique

## HELD AS IMPORTANT

Individuality of the child, not his technique, is the important thing to bring out in English composition, declared Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools, at the conference of eight grade teachers and principals in the Abraham Lincoln schoolhouse yesterday afternoon. English is the special school duty assigned to Mr. Rafter and it is being worked out by him on new and improved lines. It will also be the theme at the second conference of eighth-grade teachers to be held in the spring. The program opened yesterday with a talk by Prof. Frank W. Ballou who is

Joseph Lee fellow for research in education, supported jointly by Harvard University and the city of Newton. Professor Ballou explained at length the investigation he is conducting to standardize English requirements in elementary schools. Charts showing forth results were displayed and explained.

Mr. Rafter followed with remarks bearing directly upon classroom methods. The hardest thing most boys will ever do, he said, is to write a composition and the part of the teacher is to free him from the entanglements of technique and get him to express himself.

Indorsing all that had been said by Mr. Rafter, Superintendent Franklin B. Dyer recommended that the teacher introduce some vital factor into the work, and then have the pupils talk and write about that.

## GOV. WALSH TO BE CLUB'S GUEST

Governor Walsh will be the guest of honor at the third membership meeting of the Women's City Club of Boston Jan. 26 at the Somerset. Preceding the meeting there will be a reception to the Governor beginning at 7 p. m. Mrs. Caroline Saunders has been elected treasurer of the club, succeeding Miss J. A. Bruerton, whose resignation has been accepted.

## PARENTS WITNESS CLASS WORK DONE AT PRINCE SCHOOL

Fathers and mothers of boys and girls attending the Prince school in the Back Bay had an opportunity last night to see just what kind of work is done in the classroom and the methods that are employed. At a meeting of the Prince-Perkins Parents Association, held at that time in the new assembly hall of the Prince schoolhouse, the larger part of the program was given over to this work. The program closed with an address on new educational ideas for small children by Mrs. Elmer Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of school.

## ANNEX DEDICATION TO BE NEXT WEEK

Dedication of the new city hall annex will take place some day next week is the statement made by Mayor Fitzgerald before a meeting of the executive committee of the city council yesterday. The first ceremony toward formally opening the building took place when the mayor accompanied by his aides opened the passageway between the new building and old city hall late yesterday.

## NEW LOCAL ART EXHIBITIONS VARIED IN QUALITY AND STYLE

All the local galleries happened to change their shows this week and the result was a large amount of new work put on view. Much of it was interesting, a little was notable. The event of the week, perhaps, was the discovery to the public of a new Boston etcher, Dwight C. Sturges. Again might the layman's criticism be taken to heart by painters—"Be sure the subject is worth painting." Artists, it is easy to discover in their work and from their talk, are apt to become so absorbed in technique that they do not pay enough attention to the rather important point of selecting the subjects of their art. The result is a considerable quantity of work that ought never to be shown to the public, however much value it may have been to the artist as practice.

## THREE ITALIAN PAINTERS

Works by Ettore Caser, Giovanni Battista Troccoli and Gennaro Fava are on view at the St. Botolph Club. Admission is by card, to be had of the art and literature committee.

Mr. Caser shows a group of brilliant paintings in oil tempera, gorgeous peacocks in dark rich tones of ships and palaces at Venice. This artist seeks a decorative result and achieves it most interestingly, individually. His medium is grateful in its mellow quality, representing well the ancient tones of his subjects.

Less exuberant in his joy in color, there is in M. Fava's work a brooding, a reverence for the storied associations of those Venetian relics. In some the black and brown tones of the old painters is duplicated, and even the cracked surface is secured in some way.

Mr. Troccoli's portraits emphasize the character of the subject. One does not feel that the author is trying to write his signature all over the work. Careful preparation of subject and conscientious workmanship are evident. Filled with agreeable boyishness is the portrait "Robert Winslow, Jr.," and "A New England Woman" shows the artist's willingness to allow his subject to speak for itself.

## MR. AIKEN'S WORKS

Painted in the dark, shadowy tones which show the influence of study of the old Italian masters, the pictures of

Charles Aiken now on exhibition in room 21, Copley hall, are agreeable in contrast with the brilliant modern paintings of the impressionistic school. The two most idealistic treatments are the "Ideal Head" and the "Girl With the Rose." In both paintings there is the same simplicity in style and pose and the same appealing facial expression. Of the two perhaps the "Girl With the Rose" holds the casual observer the longer. Other pictures treated in a like manner are "The Fortune Teller," the "Pottery Maker" and the "Embroiderer."

## THOMAS ALLEN'S LANDSCAPES

Fifteen of Thomas Allen's characteristic oil landscapes are on view at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street.

"Laurel in Skylight" is a nature delight in its bank of lavender blossoms against the luscious young greens of the wood and its fine bit of sky. There is pleasant balance of lavender and green in broad masses in "Woods in June." Of similar appeal is "October, White and Gold," in which three cows, the leaders white and gray, are contrasted in color with the shimmering autumn gold in the foliage of the tree under which they are passing. The work is notable in its simplicity of composition and its masterly drawing.

"Daemmerung" pictures an interesting mood of green, brown and red, and there is all the feel of a gray day in "Hill-top Pasture." "Rainbow Fountain" is an exotic success, except for the rather material rainbow, and there is a pleasant oriental note in the picture called "Larkspurs," caused by the inclusion of an old Indian pottery.

All the work gives a solid academic satisfaction to the beholder. This artist can draw, so dares to reveal his lines in the clear, strong light. He is naturalistic. (Continued on page twelve, column one)



## MOUNTAIN CLUB SERVES STATE

Appalachian Organization Holds  
Sixteen Tracts, Several on High  
Points Affording Fine Views,  
in Trust for Public Always

## FORESTS PRESERVED

To the Appalachian Mountain Club belongs the distinction of owning large tracts of land in three different states—Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine—and every one of these 16 tracts is notable for its view, its natural beauty or its historical associations, and in some instances for all three. It was about 10 years ago that the Massachusetts Legislature enlarged the charter of the club so as to enable it to hold mountain and forest lands and historic sites, the main purpose of the action being the preservation of the attractiveness of Massachusetts mountains and especially of its forests.

The holdings of the club have been acquired chiefly through gifts. They are

river. The view upstream has been described by Starr King in his "White Hills" as one which impresses travelers from Europe "as one of the loveliest pictures which have been shown to them on earth."

A holding which belongs in a class by itself is the Rhododendron reservation, a farm of 300 acres in Fitzwilliam, N. H., at the base of Little Monadnock. On this farm is the largest known natural bed of rhododendrons in this latitude, and the picture the hundreds of gay blossoms afford in early June, when they flame out against a background of tall pines, is one that visitors seldom forget.

But visitors do not come to this place in June only. At all times of the year small groups seek the reservation, for here they may enjoy the hospitality of a delightful old farmhouse for week-end visits and even longer. The reservation is known also for a remarkably fine spring, the water of which on analysis has been found unusually soft and pure.

The Madison Spring reservation, one acre in extent, is described by Harvey N. Shepard as being "in the saddle between Mts. Madison and Adams, amid ragged fragments of weather-beaten rocks, among which nestle tiny and rare

climbing a popular sport and to induce people outside its own membership to take extended rambles through the forests of the White mountains. Several thousand dollars have been spent in the building of refuges on lonely heights, where persons overtaken by the night might find shelter. Most of these shelters have been built at an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet, the highest being a frame cabin on Mt. Washington at an elevation of 5200 feet.

From the time the club was organized, in 1876, excursions to mountain regions were frequent, and in 1886 the regular Saturday outing became an established custom. This feature is in the hands of a committee appointed each year, and that the excursions are ever popular is proved by the number of members who regularly participate.

The headquarters of the club are in the Tremont building. The larger room serves as a place for the regular monthly meetings and for many special meetings. Illustrated lectures on subjects of geographical interest as well as on purely mountain topics are frequent features, and the attendance sometimes has gone beyond 1000.

In the smaller of the two rooms used by the club is housed the principal part of the library. This is a unique collection of books, pamphlets and maps, many obtained by direct purchase, others by contributions and through exchange with corresponding societies. Here one may find almost everything worth while that has been printed on the subject of mountains and mountain climbing.

One of the most important possessions of the club is what is called the Sella collection of photographs, most of them measuring 12x15 inches, though there are also many enlargements, and some panoramas from 4 to 10 feet in length. The original collection consisted of more than 400 photographs of Alpine and Caucasian mountain scenery taken by Vittoria Sella of Italy. Later additions, some contributed by Mr. Sella and others purchased by the club, have consisted of views taken in both Asia and Africa. Loans of this superb collection are gladly made by the club to recommended societies which wish to exhibit them free of charge to the public.

Among the most serviceable of the organization's undertakings is the publication under its auspices of guide-books and maps prepared by members or departments and, sometimes, by outside organizations or individuals. The club also publishes a journal, *Appalachia*, in which appear papers of particular interest that have been read at the meetings, and reports of officers and departments. An annual register gives the by-laws, list of members and other information, and a monthly bulletin furnishes news and announcements of immediate interest.

The present membership is more than 1700. This includes a score of honorary members from Norway, Italy, Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, England, Scotland and Canada, and 50 corresponding members, some of them in other countries, but most of them in various parts of the United States.

Officers for 1914 are: President, Walter Jenney; vice-president, Fred L. Norton; recording secretary, Rosewell B. Lawrence; corresponding secretary, Allen H. Bent; treasurer, Albert F. Flint.



(Photograph by Guy Shorey)

Appalachian Mountain Club's Huts at Madison Spring

held in trust for the public and therefore are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, and in part also in New Hampshire. One of the most important, the Parsons reservation, which includes 40 acres on Mt. Grace in the town of Warwick, Mass., is famous for its view, for from this mountain the climber may catch glimpses not only of other peaks in the Bay state but may also look out upon the Monadnocks in New Hampshire, the Green mountains in Vermont, and the Adirondacks in New York.

A reservation of quite a different type is that in Carlisle, Mass. The visitor to this tract may walk through rows and rows of stately white pines, so impressive in their size and so regal in their bearing that they seem like kingly giants lifting their heads to the stars. The state forestry department considers this reservation so important that it has cooperated with the club in its protection. At present the tract includes 20 acres, half of the land having been purchased in 1902 and the rest 10 years later.

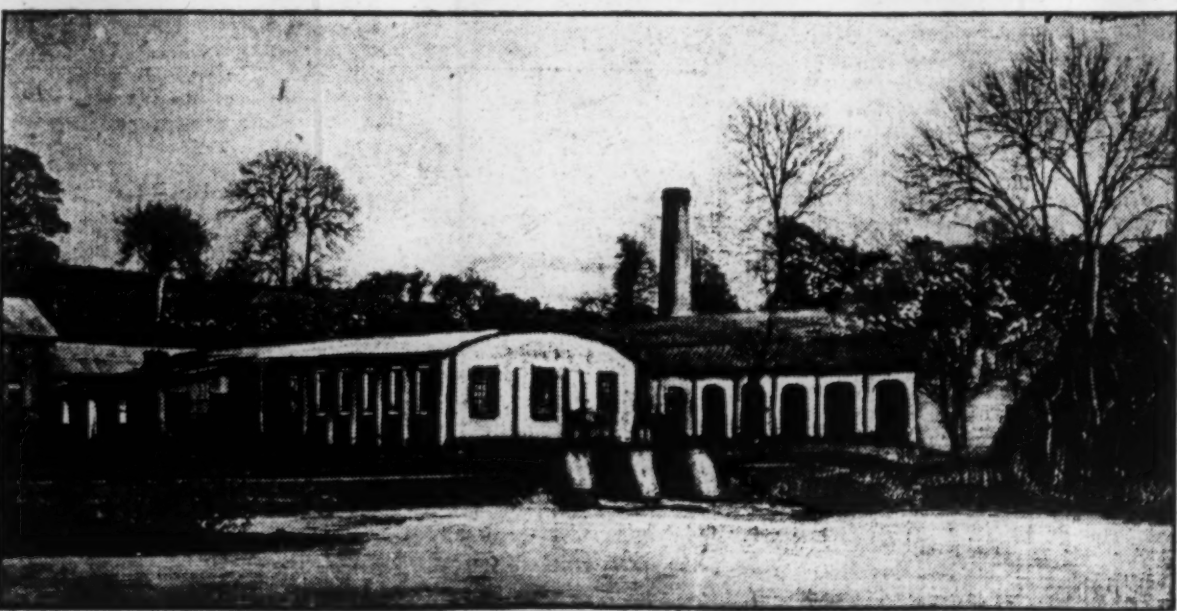
For pure natural beauty perhaps no holding of the club excels the Lead Mine Bridge reservation in Shelburne, N. H., on the banks of the Androscoggin

flowing, at an elevation of 4820 feet above the sea. One of the most impressive views of Mt. Washington to be obtained anywhere in New Hampshire may be had from this reservation. An excellent spring, which gives the place its name, and two stone huts make it attractive to visitors, more than 1000 of whom come here every summer, most of them remaining for one or more nights.

To give a comprehensive idea of all the holdings of the club is hardly possible without describing each by itself, but merely to point out their character and location indicates how varied are their charms. Their areas range from one acre to 300, and they stand as monuments of a public-spirited desire on the part both of the club and those individuals and associations by whom many of the tracts were given to the club to preserve permanently spots of scenic beauty and historic importance which otherwise might have been destroyed.

To this achievement the Appalachian Mountain Club has added others, all of them more or less unusual. By the construction of paths, trails and camps it has endeavored to make mountain

## MILLING IS REVIVED IN KILKENNY



(Reproduced by permission)

Woolen factories on the River Nore, reestablished 1905—At 200-year old site

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Early in 1905 a movement was set on foot, under the influence and with the encouragement of Captain the Hon. Otway Cuffe to resuscitate the woolen manufacture in Kilkenny. Two hundred years before other woolen mills had flourished exceedingly in this place and when the old site came into the market, as grazing land, it was quietly bought. A few months later the necessary capital for a company was subscribed, almost entirely in small sums; a manager was engaged and building operations begun. The completed mills were ready in the spring of 1906, and were opened in the presence of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, who was then chief secretary for Ireland. He was supported by a most representative public, drawn from all classes, crowds and occupations in Kilkenny county and city.

It was a good beginning, but there were many obstacles to be overcome before success was won. First, good foremen must be procured to come and teach their trade to Irish hands. Secondly, Irish girls and youths must be found for the warping and weaving. These were quick enough to pick up the process, but the demand for punctuality, order, and method was more than they seemed will-

ing to stand. It was uphill work and the fact that not one of the directors knew anything at all either of machinery or of the processes by which the fleeces were turned into tweed and cloth, was a severe handicap.

Success still seemed far away, but at last Captain Cuffe, the chairman of the board of directors, was advised to consult one of the most successful millowners in Yorkshire, and so interested him in the venture that he volunteered to come to Kilkenny and see what could be done to discover and remedy some of the possible defects. A couple of days sufficed to show the man who knew his craft what was wrong. He determined to set his own hand to putting matters right. In April, 1911, he came to the Kilkenny mills, and in November, 1912, had the satisfaction of laying before the directors a balance sheet showing a dividend of 5 per cent and leaving a small surplus to be carried forward. Thus the victory was won. The mills are now a going concern. They consist of two sets of carding machines, with their accessories, twisting machines, and 40 looms, the whole worked by electricity generated by a large turbine driven by the River Nore. When that somewhat unruly river rises too high or falls too low, a suction plant engine takes its place, fed by Kilkenny coal, so that the

mills can indeed boast of being driven by local power.

Over 100 workers are daily engaged in producing the wares, tweeds, and worsteds, and very soon the necessity of increasing the machinery and consequently the buildings will have to be faced. The existing buildings are not unsightly. Their most prominent feature, a very tall red brick chimney, forms a picturesque splash of color against the dark band which marks the landward boundary of the site. The river bank is made lovely in spring by masses of lilac bushes, and fine groups of trees which stand both on the bank and on the level below it, in the tops of which a gay rookery welcomes the workers at early morning and speeds them homeward in the summer evenings, a vivid contrast to the stately heron, standing immovable and dignified on the bank just below them, or winging his solitary flight towards the distant woods.

And past them all, bringing them prosperity, yet undisturbed by them all, flows the silver Nore, as she flowed when, as is said, Finn of the Osorians chased his quarry over her plains to Slieve-na-man, and as she may flow when the Kilkenny woolen mills will have fulfilled their tale of years and become in their turn only a landmark in the history of Ireland.

1851

1914

OUR GREAT  
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More Bargains and Better Bargains  
Than Ever Offered Before

WATCH THE DAILY PAPERS FOR DETAILS—AND

WAIT FOR THIS WONDERFUL SALE

Jordan Marsh Company

1851

1914

DR. WASHINGTON SAYS NEGROES  
ARE SUCCEEDING IN NORTH, TOO

Educator Asserts People Do Not Know of Those Prospering, Though Competition, Limitations and Commercial Prejudice More Formidable Than in South

"Why is it that the negroes in the North have not taken up your ideas and made the progress industrially and in a business way that they have in the South?" was asked of Dr. Booker T. Washington, who is in the city today to address various organizations on different phases of the negro problem.

"Well, the fact of the matter is they are doing more along these lines than most of you up here seem to know," he at once replied. "You don't happen to hear about it, and so you don't realize what is actually being done."

Dr. Washington says that right here in Boston more colored men are succeeding in business than most of the citizens know anything about. It's the "hard luck" story, he declares, that gets into the newspapers, and it is the "hard luck" story that different organizations hear, organizations that are attempting to help solve the negro problem and that by their very nature come in contact almost altogether with the unemployed negro rather than with the one who is getting along all right. These organizations and the public get the idea that practically all the colored people in the North are having a difficult time, when the fact is that many of them are prosperous, are well established in business, and can and do hold their own financially, and are respected by the people of other races with whom they have to deal.

## Conditions Compared

On the other hand, Dr. Washington admits, it is more difficult for the colored people in the North to make the progress industrially, commercially and in agriculture that they are making in the South. The competition in the North, he says, is much more severe than in the South, and the negro cannot get started so easily on the road to success here as in the southern states. These rents are cheaper, land is cheaper and, what is perhaps even more important, the white men in the South are used to dealing with colored men, and the relations between the races are individually closer there than anywhere else. The white people think nothing of buying groceries, clothes or shoes from a colored merchant; they think nothing of getting their money from a colored banker, or of having their buildings put up by colored contractors. They take this as a matter of course. The northern man, on the other hand, is not accustomed to having business dealings with the negro; he would feel a sense of strangeness if he had to buy his groceries from a store owned and managed by negroes. In the North the white man has never yet done business with the colored people on a large scale. He does not take to the idea. But in the South, where for generations the white people have known the negroes intimately, and where in every community every colored man has at least one white friend who would stand by him under all circumstances, relations in the

business world are not strained nor unnatural.

It is because the northern white man does not take kindly to the idea of having the colored man in the business world on an equal footing with himself that the colored man finds it more difficult to get well established in business here than he would find it farther south. Nor does he find the same welcome awaiting him in the skilled trades that he finds in the South. And as for going into farming, Dr. Washington believes that this is far easier in the South and West, where land is cheap, or in Canada where, he says, a great many colored families are proving excellent farmers, and where there is a splendid opening for others who wish to go into agriculture.

## Capacity Underrated

One thing the people in the North must wake up to, declares Dr. Washington, is that colored men are fitted for more lines of work than they have had the opportunity to try here to any great extent. They are capable of being more than porters and waiters; and the women are capable of being more than laundresses. The white people here have limited the colored people to a few lines of activity, not realizing that these men and women of another race could make a success of other professions, and that they really are doing so in many cases, but so quietly that they are not talked about nor brought before the public eye as are their less fortunate comrades who have not yet learned how to make things go right. If people here only knew how well colored people are succeeding at their very doors in the spite of the severity of competition, and if they would only learn that the colored people in the North really do wish to progress industrially and commercially, and that they have shown that they can do so, even with limited opportunity, this would go far, Dr. Washington claims, to make that progress possible.

Asked whether he believed in equal suffrage, Dr. Washington answered: "I am heartily in favor of it. It is bound to come and should have come long ago. It is only natural that every human being should have a right to participate in the government to which he belongs."

"And when equal suffrage is an established fact throughout this country, do you think this will help to solve the negro problem?"

"I am very sure it will."

"Well, I haven't thought that out yet."

## F. A. DAY PASSES AWAY

Frank Ashley Day, head of the Boston banking and brokerage firm of R. L. Day & Co., passed away Thursday night at St. Augustine, Fla., according to word received here. He was the son of Robert L. Day and resided in Newton.

## NEW CALL TO POLITICS

Editorial Applause for the Counsel Offered by Senator Johnson to College Men

Senator Charles P. Johnson of Maine, speaking to the Boston alumni of Bowdoin, in a setting of college presidents, advises the student to get into politics and asks the heads of the colleges to carry this message to the young men in their charge. It is always gratifying to get advice from the inside. Senator Johnson is in politics and may be assumed to speak from the satisfaction of the interior affords. In another place he would expand his counsel to all young men and to the men who having overcome the handicaps of youth have also failed to enter politics to the degree they ought. The case is particularly good just now for the plea to students. One of their kind is President.

A new road has been discovered to the White House, through the high seat of college authority, where of old nobody dreamed it lay. The senator from Maine recognizes the new departure. "I believe," he said, "that in electing to the office of chief executive of this country the president of Princeton it was demonstrated that a man can capably train himself for the duties of public life in the office of college president." In other words, a handicap overcome. Students ought need no urging of the opportunity that opens to them. It is so obvious. Whatever suspicion of the scholar in politics lingered from the crude days of the republic is denied in the most conspicuous fact of the day's politics, a student of first degree making the politicians stand where he puts them. It is the student's era.

There is always a question what is meant by the advice to enter politics. Senator Johnson linked it with office-holding and if he intended his counsel to mean that the college graduates were to enter the lists of candidates there is no occasion to dissent. He declared the need of "unselfish cooperation of patriotic, truth-seeking, justice-loving scholars in the public service." He seemed to have the offices in view and to picture the nation's need of educated men in them. Again he deserved applause, all the more that he put the qualities of patriotism, truth-seeking and love of justice into the equation. In all seriousness there is all the need that the Maine senator stated for the contribution that the educated men can bring to the politics of the day. They are under the popular charge of negligence and if the example of the student become President can be made effective in bringing them to a greater application of their learning and thought and time to practical politics there is all the more reason to be gratified in Woodrow Wilson's occupancy of the place he is showing a college man may fill with distinguished efficiency.

There is just one limitation in the plea of Senator Johnson, but not a trifling one. It is in the impression that he was holding politics to mean office-holding. It is a familiar form of misplaced emphasis. The men who are induced to enter politics by the prospect of reaching the public service are likely in large proportion to lose their interest through the lack of appreciation the public has a way of displaying, not alone for education but for other forms of equipment for places

of honor and responsibility. The need of well prepared men in public office is all that is pictured but the other need of men who are in politics as citizens is on the whole considerably greater.

College men, relatively to their number, are under the common charge of being particularly negligent of the duties of the voter. The lure of office is doubtful as a permanent inducement to activity in the unrewarded tasks of voting constantly and with discrimination.

LOS ANGELES HAS  
ADDED 10,000 BOOKS  
TO PUBLIC LIBRARYYear Past Also Records 39  
Per Cent Increase in Circulation  
of Volume to Its Patrons

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—One hundred and thirty thousand books are on the shelves of the Los Angeles public library, an increase during the last year of 10,000 books.

There are 20 branches of the library in various parts of the city where books are taken from the main branch three times each week. Forty-five distributing stations, conducted in city schools and in different stores and factories, serve to circulate a large number of books among the students in the schools and the young men and women in the industrial centers, says the Express.

During the year just past 1,392,000 books were in circulation, 800,000 of that number being taken out from the branch libraries. In the juvenile department, where there are 35,000 books, each book was taken out on an average of 10 times in the last 12 months.

SEEMS TO COVER DEFICIENCY  
WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson Friday asked Congress for deficiency appropriations of \$1,800,000 for pay of substitute auxiliary and temporary city delivery carriers employed to meet demands of the eight-hour law and parcel post.

"L" CONDUCTORS TO HAVE SEATS  
The Boston Elevated Railway Company will as soon as possible provide a seat for the conductor in every prepayment car.

McKenney & Waterbury Co.  
ANNUAL  
January Clearance Sale  
of 1600 Lamps  
HIGH GRADE, UP-TO-DATE  
GAS, ELECTRIC AND OIL  
25 to 50% Reduction  
THIRTEEN FLOORS—An Immense  
Display—All Designs and Colors  
Franklin Street, Cor. Congress  
BOSTON, MASS.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SCARF AND MUFF FUR-TRIMMED

Muff is folded over in envelope shape

One of the most noteworthy features this season is the extremely handsome scarfs and muffs that are made of material fur-trimmed. This set is exceptionally beautiful. The scarf takes the most becoming lines and folds, the muff is an attractive shape and the materials are rich plush and fur banding.

The scarf consists of just one long piece lined and interlined for comfort, and the muff of a second piece that is folded over in envelope shape. Both are so simple that they can be undertaken by the veriest amateur without hesitation.

The plush is fashionable and unquestionably is handsome, but velvet is much used, quite new sets are made from taffeta with fur trimming, and, not infrequently, one sees duvetyne or peau de souris to match the suit treated in this way.

Fox and skunk make exceedingly handsome bands, but this is a season of very many different skins, and anything that is effective can be used with propriety. Fitch is a pronounced favorite and there is a squirrel that is dyed to imitate chinchilla. For the younger contingent moulton is liked.

So long as the color is becoming and the trimming contrasts well with the material, success will be certain, for never was a season that allowed a wider range of choice or bigger opportunities for gratifying that choice.

For the scarf and muff will be required 4½ yards of material 21, 23½, yards 36, 44 or 52 inches wide, with 8½ yards of fur banding.

The pattern of the scarf and muff (7646) is cut in one size only. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## DUSTLESS FLOOR

After sweeping, if a bag made of flannel is slipped on to the broom and the bare floor swept over with this, all the dust will have been removed, says the Philadelphia North American. When you wish a luster added to the floors, the flannel bag may be wrung out in kerosene before putting over the bristles.

## RUBBER MAT ON KITCHEN FLOOR

A strip of rubber matting such as is seen on the gangplank of a steamer is excellent to save the tracking of delivery boys in the kitchen, or the wearing of the floor in front of the sink, where the houseworker must often stand, says the St. Louis Star.

Its softness lessens the noise, and it can be carried out and easily washed with the garden hose. The edges are self-finished and neat, and it is much less objectionable than the faded rugs which are often spread out for the purpose of protecting the floor.

## WORTH KNOWING

If the gilded picture frames have become discolored, take the water in which onions have been boiled, dip a soft rag in it and wipe over the frames.

When churning it is sometimes difficult to make the butter gather. Try putting a little soda in the cream. It will cause the scattered bits of butter to gather.

Always push a new lamp wick through the top of a burner, wet the lighting end in kerosene, turn low and allow it to stand a day before using.

The odor of kerosene lamps can be stopped by putting one teaspoonful of fine table salt into each lamp. The salt should be cleaned once a month.—Toledo Blade.

## FLOWERS BEAUTIFY THE HOME

Only a small expense weekly

No matter how small a sum it is, put aside a stated amount of money each week for flowers for the house. If you do this your house always can show a bit of fresh color and sweet odor, and your accounts need never show a startling florist's bill.

Suppose the amount you feel justified in spending is only a dollar a week. Gorgeous bunches of red leaves, that keep their color and freshness for a week, can be bought for 10 cents each. A couple of bunches will make a room gay. With the remainder of the weekly allowance an ivy plant and a few Chinese lily bulbs can be bought, and these will help to make more expensive flowers possible later on. For when the lilies are blossoming against a background of ivy a week can pass without any cut flowers. Another week of red leaves would make it possible to stock a little fern dish with ferns for the table.

Carnations are perhaps the most satisfactory of all household flowers. If they are bought when they are fresh they last for days. And they are inexpensive. Six on Monday and six on Thursday will see you through the week, and so you can afford to get the size and color that cost a dollar a dozen.

Roses are not so satisfactory. For one thing, they do not keep so well, and for another they are more expensive. But after a week or two of economy, when the lily bulbs and the growing ivy and the ferns are depended on for freshness, roses can be indulged in.

There is a rather new little rose—only a bud, really. It is called the Mignon by some florists and "My Sweetheart" by others, says the New York Times. Quite a sizable little group or bunch can be had for a dollar. The bud is hardly more than half an inch long, and it is pale pink. The foliage is a pale green and the effect of the whole is charmingly light and dainty.

The arrangement of flowers is almost as important as is their choice. And the woman who takes the trouble to study floral arrangement can make 50 cents' worth of flowers look like a dollar's worth.

Take roses, for instance. If they are loosely arranged with a good deal of green they look much better and make a far better showing than when they are crowded together. Long-stemmed roses should be put in a tall, narrow vase. Short-stemmed ones should be massed, with a good deal of green, in a low bowl.

Asparagus fern can be bought without flowers at the florist's. It is not very satisfactory, however, when economy is an object, for it quickly loses its fine, delicate foliage. The hardy ferns, which can also be bought, are much more satisfactory, for they will keep for a long time. Indeed, it is well worth the trouble to seek these ferns out in the woods in summer, pick perfect specimens of them, and pack them in a box, flat and smooth, to keep in an unheated room for winter use.

Thrifty housewives regarded the use of canned foods purchased from the stores as an unforgivable sin in the old days. They put up their own fruits and vegetables, made their own pickles and mince-meat, manufactured the soap for housework, wove rag carpets, patched quilts and performed many other tasks which make the career of the busy woman of today seem like a dream of idleness.

Canned goods in those days, like ready-made clothes, were usually poor in quality and a great many of them were injurious owing to the faulty construction of the cans. All that is changed now and canned food seems to be getting more in demand with housekeepers than the fresh variety. The department of agriculture now gives the palm to tinned foods, says a New York Sun writer.

An important improvement in the production of canned goods was to make them available in smaller quantities than the usual quart size can. One firm began the good work by putting up half pints of soup and now one can get jelly, meats, vegetables and sweets in individual quantities. Entrees are also put up in this fashion and there are available such things as whole capons, roasted and boned in apple, French chickens in aspic, chicken à la king, sweetbreads à la financière, duckling à la sultana, salmon of goose, braised beef à la jardinière, chicken curry, veal and green peas and chicken patties.

Whole chickens and various boneless meats and fish come out of their packing ready for the table. Lobster which

## CHESTNUTS MAKE GOOD DISHES

Help every menu, from meat to dessert

No housekeeper need be troubled about the problem of varying the winter menu with unusual and appetite-provoking dishes if she makes use of chestnuts.

There are so many ways in which these nuts can be used, and so few in which they are generally used, that a housekeeper or cook who masters the art of cooking them has a really valuable resource to fall back on when the menu looks flat or uninteresting, according to a New York Times writer.

To begin with, boiled and roasted chestnuts could be more often served than they are as a vegetable or entree. To boil them as they should be boiled, select even, firm chestnuts and put them in boiling water. In three or four minutes drain them and shell them. Then boil them in salted water until they are tender. Drain them and shake the drainer over the fire for two or three minutes until the chestnuts are dry. If they are to be served as a vegetable cover them with cream sauce, well seasoned, and serve at once, as they become tough and soggy if they are allowed to stand for any length of time.

To roast chestnuts properly, cut a slit across the flat side of each nut. Use a sharp, small, steel knife to do this cutting. Put the chestnuts in a popcorn popper and shake them over a hot fire until the shells split open. Serve them at once, hot.

Chestnut boulettes can be used as a garnish, as an entree or as a dessert. To make them, boil chestnuts as directed and mash enough to make a cupful. Mix the mashed pulp with two tablespoonfuls of cream, one tablespoonful of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, and a little salt. Mix thoroughly and cool.

Beat the whites of two eggs stiff and fold into the pulp. Form in small balls and dip each in crumbs and egg and fry golden brown. Drain on brown paper and serve at once.

To make chestnut salad, slit the shells on each side and drop in boiling water. Then drain them and put them in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of butter for each cupful of nuts. Put in a hot oven for three or four minutes, stirring once or twice. Take from the oven and remove the shells.

Put a little butter in a skillet and throw the skinned chestnuts in. Shake them over the fire for a few moments, and season them with salt and cayenne pepper. Prepare a salad of crisp white lettuce, dressed with French dressing, and garnish it with cheese balls and the chestnuts.

Chestnut stuffing for poultry of various sorts is a delicacy. Shell and boil two cupfuls of chestnuts and chop them fine. Mix them with two cupfuls of fine bread crumbs, and add chopped parsley—about a tablespoonful—salt and pepper liberally and half a cupful of melted butter.

Chestnut Bavarian cream is made in this way: Peel, boil, and rub through a sieve chestnuts enough to measure a pint. Moisten this pulp with half a cupful of cream and syrup made of equal parts of sugar and water, boiled for five minutes. Add an ounce of granulated gelatin that has been soaked and dissolved in a little water.

In the meantime prepare some chocolate Bavarian cream in this fashion: Whip a cupful of cream and stand it on a strainer to drain. Scald a cupful of milk and add half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and the yolks of two eggs, beaten with a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Stir over the fire. Then add an ounce of chocolate dissolved in a little milk and stir until it is thick and smooth.

Soak half an ounce of gelatin in a little cold water and add it to the custard when it is removed from the fire. When it is cold, beat it for a few moments with a Dover egg beater, and then lightly fold in the whipped cream.

Line a mold with this chocolate cream, and when it has set, fill the center with the jellied chestnuts. Cover with the chocolate cream and serve with whipped cream.

## DINNERS IN TINS AND BASKETS

Large variety of foods all ready to eat

Complete dinners are put up in baskets. These contain what is really a dinner in cans, and a delicious one, lacking nothing and having even tiny bottles of sauces, bonbons and pickles. Dainty lace edged paper napkins are used in the packing.

These prepared foods are of course especially convenient for motor trips when lunch baskets are taken along provided with spirit stoves for heating the edibles. For camping they are admirable, and for use in travel, when it is not always possible to get the kind of dishes desired, they are a boon to the particular tourist.

The contents of these baskets vary from simple menus to elaborate dinners. Clam broth, beef broth, clear green turtle soup and consommé are the favorite soups, as they have little or no fat and can be used cold or hot as preferred. Crab flakes, lobster, pate de foie gras and sardines constitute the second course and there are prepared biscuits and cartons of toasted bread that these delicacies may be served with. The crab meat comes either in the shells or without them. Chili con carne, goose breast, potted meats, lamb's tongues, caviar and various brands of sauces accompany these, with salads, fruits, sweets and cakes attractively packed.

FRUIT MUFFINS

Take a pint of cornmeal, half a pint of white flour, four teaspoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, 1½ cupfuls of milk and a cupful of any kind of fruit, such as apples, peaches, prunes, etc. Peel and slice the apples. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven for 20 minutes.—St. Louis Star.

KITCHEN AIDS

At each end of the kitchen table put a row of large brass cup hooks. From these hang egg-beater, salad fork and spoon, potato masher, small strainer, kitchen scissors, brush for greasing pans, measuring cup, enamel mixing spoon, etc. Raise the table by placing blocks under the legs to a proper height, and work in the kitchen will be a pleasure.

## Beeman & Hendee

351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## Boys' Coats Reduced

A noteworthy clearance of broken lines of Wash and Wool Suits, as well as Canning Coats. Sizes 2 to 7 years. Every mother will find it true economy to attend this Sale.

## "THE LAW OF A HOUSEHOLD"

A Book by Eunice Beecher

Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in housekeeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. . . . Price \$2.00

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"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."

"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."

"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."

"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

## Pre-Inventory Sale of Furniture, Carpets and Draperies

The first sale we have really ever held is now on. You will find it somewhat out of the ordinary—on account of the high quality of the merchandise, the large reductions and the absence of price juggling.

There is no article in connection with home furnishing that cannot be bought during this sale at very materially reduced prices. A new price tag together with the old will clearly show the amount of the saving.

BETTER TRADE HERE NOW

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

640-646 SO. HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES

## Fall Styles in Clothes

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men  
Stratford System Clothes  
for Young Men

Harris & Frank

MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
WOMEN'S & GIRLS' CLOTHING  
127 and 129 Spring St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

New California Crepes,

California Importations



THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective and inexpensive—only 20 cents the yard. A just received importation from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, ecru, soft greens, violets—and white. Samples sent on request.

J. W. ROBINSON

Broadway and Third Los Angeles, Cal.

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80 BROADWAY, 2ND-3RD FLOORS  
A. FUSENOT CO.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## January Sale of Linens

THIS sale continues to offer savings on "Ville" quality linens—that economical housekeepers cannot afford to miss. In addition to odd lots at greatly reduced prices—this sale also includes special purchases of new linens—which are offered at substantial savings.

Replenish Your Supply Now—and Save.



"A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE"  
Luscious Ripe Olives

FROM SUNNY CALIFORNIA

1 qt. Can Med. Size Ripe Olives \$2.50

1 qt. Can Large Size Ripe Olives

1 qt. Can Fancy Ripe Olives

1 qt. Can Ex. Fancy Ripe Olives

GET THESE BY MAIL

Teletype CALIFORNIA CRYSTAL

100 FRUITS in Fancy Wood Boxes

100 Boxes \$1.75 250 Boxes \$3.00

When ordering these by Parcel Post include sufficient to cover postage.

Attractively packed and shipped prepaid to any express office in the U. S. & Mex.

Completed Price Catalog sent on request.

Walter E. Smith Co. Grocers

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## ALL RESTRAINT OF TRADE MADE ILLEGAL IN BILL

Proposed Amendment to Trust  
Law Would Eliminate "Rule  
of Reason" and Check Monopoly  
"in Any Degree"

### GIVES COURTS POWER

WASHINGTON—After a conference with President Wilson, Representative Stanley of Kentucky introduced Friday an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, which would make illegal the monopolization or restraint of trade "in any degree." It is designed to eliminate the "rule of reason" laid down by the supreme court in the Standard Oil case. The amendment also would invest the circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to restrain and prevent violations of the act, irrespective of the attorney-general.

The amendment was drawn to meet the wish of the President, expressed in his last message to Congress, to reduce the debatable area surrounding the Sherman act.

The Stanley bill would amend the second and fourth sections of the Sherman law. In section two, into which the supreme court injected the "rule of reason," the words "in any degree" are inserted, so that the section would read: "Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize in any degree any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

Concerning the question of jurisdiction in cases of violation of the trust laws, Mr. Stanley declared that his amendment would make impossible any inaction under the act, because remedy would be open to all.

"The provision in section 4 of the present act, requiring all actions to be brought by the attorney-general," said Mr. Stanley, "has done more to render the Sherman antitrust act ineffective than almost any other thing. The merger of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and the United States Steel Corporation in my opinion would have been impossible had it not been for the fact that President Roosevelt advised the attorney-general not to take action in the matter, and no other official could."

"The industries which are affected by combinations in restraint of trade are the first to take notice of the violation of the Sherman act, and they should have the same right to invoke the court to protect them from the menace of monopoly that they now have to protect themselves from injury at the hands of an individual."

Another White House conference on antitrust legislation late Friday was followed by an announcement that the President was to read his address on this subject to Congress next Tuesday and that the House judiciary committee would begin hearings on proposed measures later in the week.

President Wilson called Chairman Clayton and Representatives Carlin and Floyd, members of the House committee, to the White House to discuss further with them certain features of his address. Mr. Clayton said that he probably would be ready to make public several of the bills pending before the committee within the next few days. The cabinet approved the President's message Friday.

### Asks for Wire Control

A lengthy argument for acquisition of the telephone lines of the country by the government was made in the House Friday by Representative Lewis of Maryland. Reiterating previous statements as to alleged lack of efficiency and the high rates, Mr. Lewis declared that the recent agreement between the department of justice and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, designed to restore competition in the telephone service, would not improve conditions.

### Two Bills on Railroads

To prohibit railroads from leasing or acquiring any interest in competing rail or water lines and permitting the acquisition of noncompeting lines only when such acquisition would improve service and reduce cost of operations, a bill was introduced Friday by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. Issues of securities would be regulated by the interstate commerce commission.

To instruct the House commerce committee to report as early as practicable a bill for the government ownership of the railroads of the country, a resolution was introduced by Representative Crosser, Democrat, of Ohio. It sets forth that the railroads have been conducted in a manner prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

### PROGRESS MADE ON RECORDS OF WAR

Marked progress in clearing up the records of nearly 200,000 enlistments in the army and navy during the civil war is noted in the annual report of the commissioner of war records, Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, which has been filed with the Legislature. So far advanced is the work that Col. Edward T. Bouie, compiler of war records, expects to publish the first volume this year.

## SPECIAL VALUES IN WOMEN'S SWEATERS

# Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

## SPECIAL VALUES IN CHILDREN'S STORE

THE NEWEST, BRIGHTEST, LOVELIEST

# SPRING WASH GOODS AT UNDER PRICES SOUNDS RIDICULOUS, BUT IT'S TRUE

TO EXPLAIN—So that those who do not know our methods will not rank us among that large class of advertisers who exaggerate.

THE STORY—Importers and manufacturers take advance orders for certain exclusive novelties. For various reasons from 5 to 100 pieces of this or that remain on their hands. In order to protect their customers they sell these surpluses in other cities—and cut prices deeply to make quick work of "lots." We succeeded in securing a large quantity of these goods, and they will not—cannot—be duplicated in Boston. Wonderful values—*really* wonderful.

### 12½¢ STANDARD PERCALE 8¢

They are not costermonger Percaloes—not nondescript. Shirting Percaloes that show beauty, strength, character. Count the number of threads to the square inch. You'll be surprised. Stripes? Yes, plenty of them—and pretty—36 inches.

### 45¢ SOFT RATINE 29¢

It's wool-finished—A splendid, strong fabric—an ideal dress stuff for stout women. Light blue, cadet, pink, rose, helio, tango, brown, tan and white. One of the big, big values of the sale—40 inches.

### 25¢ STRIPED JAP CREPE 14¢

Wrinkly, crinkly, wafery striped Japanese Crepe. A 1914 weave flakiness that has already won favor. White and colored grounds. They appeal to the artistic sense and the sense of thrift—27 inches wide.

### 69¢ CREPE DE CHINE 39¢

First off, we wish to tell you that they are silk and cotton—not all silk. Because you see nothing but the sheen of silk is no reason why we should not tell you that cotton is there, too. Equally desirable for evening and street.

### 75¢ BERLIN CREPE AT 39¢

Three-quarters silk; one-quarter cotton. After filling advance orders the maker had one hundred pieces left. We took them at a big price concession—pink, light blue, helio and nile—28 inches.

### 69¢ EPONGE RATINE 29¢

Really silk-and-cotton poplin enriched with self-colored Ratine stripes. Soft, feathery finish—Copenhagen, navy, light blue, helio and golden brown. Beautifully and matchlessly stylish—28 inches wide.

### "NON-KRUSH" DRESS LINEN 59¢

Soft-finished pure linen—subjected to a process that waives the tendency of linen to crush and crumple. We sold hundreds of pieces last year. Will sell more hundreds this year—36 inches wide. Our special feature this season is the exhaustive range of colors. Never before were there such reds, yellows, greens, blues, lavenders. Color—wonderful color—influencing the sense like music.

### ENGLISH NAINSOOK

Fine, soft-finished nainsook, 36 inches wide, 12-yard pieces. Regular price \$2.00; sale price.....\$1.59

### ENGLISH LONG CLOTH

Very fine Long Cloth—finished in a special way expressly for us. 12-yard pieces. Value \$2.25; now.....\$1.69

### FINE NAINSOOK

A special lot of nainsook 40 inches wide—12-yard pieces. Value \$2.50; sale price.....\$1.89

### SILK-FINISHED NAINSOOK

Extra closely woven and sheer—soft and silky—12-yard pieces in box. Value \$2.50; sale price.....\$1.95

### "DAMOSELLE" CLOTH

Soft-finished Long Cloth from England—12-yard pieces—our regular price \$3.25; sale price.....\$2.25

### ENGLISH LONG CLOTH

Soft-finished, 42 inches wide—desirable for children's garments and women's underwear; owing to its extra width you may cut it to great advantage; piece of 12 yards, value \$2.75; sale price.....\$2.19

### 25¢ RATINE CREPE 14¢

Its outward appearance is fine; its inward quality is honest. Loom-work has no higher possibility for the money than these Ratine Crepes. Precisely the goods are widely advertised elsewhere at 25¢. Too many colors to catalogue.

### 75¢ SILK-COTTON RATINE 29¢

The heaviness is only a seemingness. They are really light with a daintily soft finish. Just right for house and street gowns. Copenhagen, pink, brown, helio, black and white. A peerless value—28 in. wide.

### 75¢ KNUB RATINE AT 39¢

The knubs are thrown athwart the surface, forming soft, mellow wool effect. Feeling the loose curls scarcely deceives any one but an expert. We've never before known cotton so close to wool. All the desirable colors—40 inches wide.

### 19¢ RATINE CREPES 12½¢

White Ratine stripes running through white crepe grounds. Two of the most popular weaves—Ratine and Crepe—united in one fabric. Light, graceful, refined stuff, but in two patterns only. Hence the price pinch—27 inches.

### 17¢ WINDSOR PLISSE 11¢

White Windsor Plisse is at the zenith for rough-and-ready dresses and underwear. When soiled simply wash; no need to iron them. Thus motion and material are saved. Wonderfully serviceable. They are 30 inches wide.

### 37½¢ PERSIAN LAWN 12½¢

Soft-finished White Persian Lawn, filmy and sheer, but the spinning is regular and firm; smooth as glass. The price is incongruous—much too small. However, we think it good business to let you save—32 inches.

### SECOND FLOOR

TREMONT STREET  
BUILDING

### EMBROIDERED BORDERED \$2.00 AND \$2.50 VOILES AND CREPES AT 98¢

They show to what unprecedented excellence the French and English spinners, designers and dyers have attained. The basic materials are mere films of cloth and you marvel how they sustain the heavy silk embroidered borders. The forms expressed—leaf, floral, scroll—are inimitable and indescribable. They should be advertised in Spencer's "Faerie Queen" language. But the cost of newspaper space slams the door on poetry—45 to 50 inches wide. Elaborate and elegant. Be sure to see them.

### SECOND FLOOR

TREMONT STREET  
BUILDING

## BOSTON SHIP BID TO WIN IF PASSED BY NAVAL EXPERT

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels has referred estimates of the Charlestown navy yard for constructing a supply ship to Naval Constructor William J. Baxter. He told the Massachusetts delegation in Congress Friday that if Constructor Baxter found the supply ship could be built for \$1,350,000, which is the bid of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and also the lowest bid by any private shipyard, he would award the contract to Boston.

This announcement was made after Senators Lodge and Weeks and all the Bay state members of the House, except Peters, Murray, Treadway and Gillett, had gathered in Secretary Daniels' office. He said the naval construction board was doubtful whether the ship could be built for the figure quoted, but he wished Mr. Baxter to go over the estimates.

The secretary said he was willing, if the contract was awarded to Boston, that the appropriation of \$1,450,000 for marine barracks should be transferred and used ship building.

## 25,000 REBELS WILL MOVE ON HUERTA

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex.—That the rebel army to be led by Generals Carranza and Villa in their projected march on Mexico city will comprise at least 25,000 men, the largest revolutionary force ever assembled in Mexico, is announced by General Villa, who has returned from Ojinaga. He will enter the southern states with 15,000 soldiers, he says, and will join General Carranza and 10,000 men at Guadalupe, from which point the concentrated advance on the national capital will be begun. When the start will be made General Villa does not say. General Villa brought here 3000 rifles, 12 cannon and seven rapid-fire guns captured from the federals at Ojinaga.

## MEXICANS CALLED FRIENDLY TO U. S. IDEALS OF PROGRESS

This Is Conclusion Reached After Consideration of Elements Below the Rio Grande Which Go to Make Up What Is Called "Pan-Latinism"

EL PASO, Tex.—Apprehension lest the United States expand southward was the capital motive which of old existed for fostering a league of the nations south of the Rio Grande. There were three specific points for this fear—the weakness of the Indo-Spanish states, the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine and that which has been called the diplomacy of the dollar.

The weakness was produced by ignorance, poverty and internal oppression. In proportion as the causes have been removed, strength and prosperity have appeared. Chile, Argentina and Brazil, for instance, deem themselves real powers in the western hemisphere.

The Monroe doctrine is now in a process of evolution. Its interpretation is widening every year to embrace in its support all entities concerned. Dollar diplomacy is passing away, as is everything which handicaps the welfare of the world. The present sweeping reforms in the United States would be inconsistent without correspondent improvement in the United States policy in her relationship to other nations. So the motives for fear are diminishing, leaving without pretext the desired coalition of the South American countries, especially at this hour when the problems of universal disarmament and compulsory international arbitration are receiving the profound attention of savants and moralists, and the aim of the times is for peace, justice and liberty.

The present leaders of opposition to

the United States in Mexico will not succeed because their ground is sandy; moral superstructures cannot be built upon misconceptions. Chile is Germanized in impulse and aims; Argentina is "cosmopolitanized" and the effects are shown in their intellectual strength and material progress. The good traditions from Spain are respected and loved and will survive all commotion; but its political traditions are abhorrent to the Mexican masses, and that accounts for their attitude.

Without impairment to their national decorum the Mexicans are really friendly to those ideas, traits, tendencies and endeavors of the United States which benefit the world.

The cordial reception which the special Huerta envoy, Senor de la Barra, received at the hands of the people and authorities of Tokio on his arrival there to thank Japan for its participation in the centenary of the Mexican independence, has not the far-reaching meaning that some interested parties are willing to give it.

When the international outlook for the provisional government of Mexico was dark, and Gen. Felix Diaz, with the same commission that De la Barra is now discharging, was on his way to the far east, it was called that Diaz would not be accorded official honors in his capacity as ambassador, but would be received only as a private citizen. The California alien land bill and the White House demands on Huerta are called the pretext for the exhibit of unusual close relations between Mexico and Tokio.

The ordinary reasons advanced for an alliance between these two powers are superficial, and in no way touch the core of the issue. Alliances are shown in history to be negotiated on one or several

of these four considerations—race affinity, religious solidarity, geographical vicinity or economical interdependence. These are all negative in the case studied. Even the first one, which seems to be the most noticeable, is of little value. Any other nation is closer to Mexico than the far east people, and commerce with them is yet in its infancy.

An alliance between Mexico and Japan is politically impossible, because these two countries have not common interests to originate it or to maintain it. Neither can create them. Their tendencies are widely dissimilar in scope and will prevent cooperation. The Mexican desires self-development, using his own resources, whereas the Japanese is hard pressed for expansion at the expense of others' ground.

The Japanese on their native soil are producers of wealth. Abroad they become rather its accumulators. They sell all they can and spend the least possible. The Mexican workers are prodigal.

On the celebration of General Carranza's visit to Cananea the women of the populace tried to raid the grocery store, owned by Asiatics, because their high prices were causing suffering to the plain people, and they were appeased by the distribution of food and clothing among the paupers.

Thus far, it is discovered that at least there is a common point of high political import between the United States and Mexico, that of resisting elements from Asia. Mexico is bound to pass immigration laws, and if so, the alliance with Japan is a dream.

## FOOTBALL CALLED AID IN BUSINESS

Walter Camp, speaking at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the American house yesterday, declared that football, more than any other American sport, teaches a man to keep "on the job," and is, therefore, a wonderful preparation for business activity.

Mr. Camp further asserted that football teaches us to take our disappointments, pick up the threads and go on eternally on.

## GEN. SALAZAR IS ARRESTED IN U. S.; REFUGEES MARCH

PRESIDIO, Tex.—Gen. Ynez Salazar, who escaped along the border during the rebel attack on Ojinaga, was arrested by United States authorities Friday at Sanderson, Tex. He is wanted at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was indicted on a charge of conspiracy to smuggle arms and ammunition into Mexico. He will be taken to El Paso.

Generals Orozco and Caraveo, other federal leaders who are wanted on the same charge, are thought to be in hiding in Texas and their arrests are expected.

The Mexican refugees who are being taken to Ft. Bliss at El Paso as wards of the United States government, reached Shafter, 22 miles from the border, Friday night. They have about 50 miles more to cover before they reach Marfa, Tex., where they will entrain for Ft. Bliss.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS RECEIVES DEED TO TRACT FOR PARK

COUNCIL BLUFFS—The deed to the land south of Broadway in the Dodge Memorial park has been turned over to the park board by Gen. G. M. Dodge and others who offered over a year ago to give land to the park if certain boulevard work was completed on the ground by Jan. 1, 1914.

The transfer was made following an inspection of the boulevard work completed. It was the opinion of those who made the offer the work had been completed according to the conditions and the land rightly belonged to the park system of the city, says the Nonpareil.

EGG CARGO IN FROM CHINA  
SAN FRANCISCO—Six hundred cases of eggs from Shanghai, China, were included in the cargo of the liner Siberia, which arrived yesterday from the Orient. Under the new tariff they are duty free.

*Fileene's*

Please note that  
the prices on these lots  
are for Monday only.

## Once-a-Year Silk Underwear Sale

When Prices Are Little More Than on Cotton.

The maker has sent us fresh new merchandise in complete range of sizes and the wanted colors. His prices to us are low enough for us to pass the merchandise to you lower than this kind of merchandise has ever been marked.

The purpose of this sale is to—  
—Widen the circle of friends for this merchandise and make this the real headquarters for silk underwear.  
—To convince that silk underwear is really economical.

\$1.25 for \$2 Glove Silk Vests.  
\$2.25 for \$3.75 Glove Silk Union Suits.  
\$1.65 for \$3 Glove Silk Knickers.

(FILENE'S—THIRD FLOOR)

Washington Street at Summer, Boston



# Among the Women's Clubs of State

By invitation of the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge a social service conference of committees from all clubs of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held the afternoon of Jan. 23. The president of the Cantabrigia Club, Mrs. John Ames, will preside. "Recreation" will be discussed in many phases, including "Recreation in Relation to Wage Earners" by Mrs. Esther M. Andrews; "Recreation in Relation to Delinquency," Judge Harvey H. Baker; "The Value of Folk Dancing," Mrs. James J. Storrow, and the "Philosophy of Recreation" by Joseph Lee.

Mrs. C. J. Marsh, treasurer of the Fathers and Mothers Club of Boston, will entertain the members of the sewing circle at her home, 20 Winchester street, Brookline, at an all-day meeting on Wednesday.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera Company will deliver 11 opera talks during the forthcoming week. He will be assisted by Floyd M. Baxter at the piano. "Tales of Hoffmann" will be given on Monday morning before the students of the Somerville high school; on Tuesday evening before the Home Club of East Boston, and on Wednesday evening before the Girls Club of Boston. "Die Meistersinger" will be given on Tuesday afternoon before the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club; on Wednesday morning before the Perkins Institute, Watertown; on Wednesday afternoon before the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge; and on Friday evening before the Business Women's Club. "Madama Butterfly" will be given on Monday afternoon before the students of the state normal school at Framingham; and on Wednesday evening before the pupils of the Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. "Haensel and Gretel," in connection with "The Secret of Susanne," will be given on Thursday afternoon before the Dorchester Woman's Club, and on Friday afternoon before the Middlesex Club of Lowell.

At the January meeting of the New England Wheaton Club in the Vendome last Saturday Professor Nelson of Harvard lectured on "Scottish English Ballads," illustrating the study by reading from a number of them. Miss Mary E. Gould of Worcester, who was in charge of the music, gave two piano solos, and Miss Adelaide Proctor of Watertown sang two English and two Scotch ballads. Miss Curtis of Braintree and her assistants of the social committee served refreshments.

Woman's Book Review Club of Roxbury held its usual fortnightly meeting in the parlors of the Pilgrim Congregational church on Saturday last; Miss K. M. Adams, president, in the chair. Three books were presented for review: "Captain Warren's Ward" by James C. Smith; "The White Linen Nurse" by Abbott and "The Broken Halo" by Florence Brady. The paper of the afternoon was on "Bible Folk Lore" and Miss Harriet L. White the writer, spoke. A discussion followed on the question "Is it advisable to modernize the Holy Land?"

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop, Mass., met on Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Laura A. Mirick, Elmwood avenue. Bessie Raymond Buxton gave a travel talk on Ireland illustrated with Irish songs by Mollie G. Ward. Refreshments were served, the hostess being assisted by Mrs. Christopher, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Stimpson.

Mrs. Joseph Remick of 84 Cambridge street, Winthrop, extended the hospitality of her home to Faneuil hall chapter D. A. R. on Monday. There was a large attendance of chapter members and many guests, among them being members of Old State House chapter. Mrs. Griffin sang a group of baritone songs and responded to an encore. Levi Gould made a brief address. The lecture of the afternoon was given by Mrs. Nellie A. Sawyer and concerned her "Winter in Egypt." After the program Mrs. Remick served refreshments, assisted by members of the social committee and Mrs. Frederick Putnam.

Arrangements have been completed for the twenty-first annual guest night of the Dorchester Woman's Club on Jan. 20. Anthony Toretto will play the contra-bass violin accompanied by Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks at the piano, and Mrs. Maud Gatchell, Hicks, the dramatic reader, will give the three-act play "Monna Vanna." At the conclusion of the entertainment the guests will be received by the president, Mrs. Nellie M. Merritt, assisted by Arthur H. Merritt and the three vice-presidents. The hospitality committee, Mrs. Mary W. Kingman, chairman, will have charge of the reception. Following the reception these members will pour: Mrs. Clara May Ripley, the founder of the club; Mrs. Sarah F. Sanford, the treasurer; Mrs. Augusta A. Wales and Mrs. Alice M. Bean. There will be an assembly under the direction of Miss Jennie B. Spurr, assisted by Mrs. Rebecca M. Keith, Mrs. Hattie B. Gettemy, Mrs. Marguerite Scales and Mrs. Louise W. Edson. The decorations for the evening will be arranged by the third vice-president, Mrs. Maud M. Hill.

Newton Woman's Club will hold an open meeting Monday at the Newton Club, Newtonville. An address on "Common Fallacies of Peace and War," by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, will be followed with several songs by Will R. Brown.

At the last meeting of the Shakespeare Club Mrs. W. E. Moore of 55 Hillsdale road, Newton Highlands, was the hostess. A stereoscopic lecture was given by Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby of Bos-

ton on "Panama and the Barbadoes." This was followed by a social hour. Mrs. Herbert Drew poured and was assisted by Miss Adele Gilbert and Miss Virginia Drew. Today the members are observing "review day" at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Smith, 19 Hyde street.

Thursday evening in Anthonie hall, the Forthian Club of Somerville held its annual gentleman's night with a recep-



MRS. LENA C. TOPPAN  
President of Forthian Club of Somerville

tion and banquet. Mrs. Lena C. Toppa, the president, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. B. Raymond Gage, and Mrs. Francis Shaw, vice-presidents, Mrs. Emma F. Whitaker, an honorary member, and Mrs. Clarence T. Bruce. The guests were presented by the hospitality committee, Mrs. A. Grace Burns, Mrs. O'Enone L. Clark, Mrs. Edna G. Cox, Miss Catherine Foote, and Mrs. Ida M. Loud. After the reception the guests were escorted to their seats at the banquet tables by Miss Lillian Symonds, Miss Eva Gordon, Miss Marion Bruce and Miss Lillian Chaffee. At the close of the banquet, the president introduced Miss Eveline Cowles Law, reader, the entertainer of the evening.

At the last meeting of the Browning Club of Somerville which was recently held at the home of Mrs. Althea T. Wheeler, 29 Robinson street, the club had for its subject, "Paracelsus," Mrs. Evangeline P. Armstrong, Mrs. Mary A. Berry, and Mrs. Emma Pritchard. Had read an original paper, "Paracelsus" will continue to be the subject of study for the remainder of the club year. A social hour followed the study, during which the hostess served refreshments. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Lettie E. Blair, 240 Highland avenue.

The annual gentlemen's night of the Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville will be held next Monday evening at the Y. M. C. A. There will be a reception followed by a banquet. The Rev. Henry R. Rose of Connecticut will give an illustrated lecture on "The House of Dreams." The Allena instrumental quartet will furnish music.

Prospect Hill chapter Daughters of the Revolution of Somerville held its last meeting at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Francis M. Wilson. It is customary at the January meeting of the chapter to observe "Flag Day" with a reception to the state officers and other guests. Mrs. F. H. Prescott, regent, presided and introduced Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, state regent, who made reference to the flags, 17 in all, that have the combination of red, white and blue. A paper was read by the regent, Mrs. Prescott, relating to the unfurling of the first flag on Prospect Hill, Jan. 1, 1777. The Rev. Paul Gordon Fovor, gave an address on "Patriotism." The chapter trio, Mrs. Emily Gould of East Boston, leader, gave a musical program with piano, violin and cello. Mrs. William Barker rendered vocal solos. A social hour with refreshments followed the meeting.

Wednesday evening in the high school hall the Hoptorean Club of Somerville held its annual gentleman's night with a reception and banquet. The new assembly hall was decorated with American flags for the occasion. The president, Mrs. Charlotte W. M. Hanson, welcomed the guests, assisted by Mayor Z. E. Cliff and Mrs. Cliff, the vice-presidents, Miss Charlotte M. Edleson and Mrs. Belle J. Dean, Mrs. Henrietta S. Drake, chairman of the hospitality committee and Mrs. Drake. After the reception there was a banquet, which was followed by a lecture by Dr. Charles E. Brown on "American Humor." Miss Irma Seydel, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Hinda Cohen, pianist, rendered a number of selections during the evening.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands at the home of Mrs. Frank Frost, "The Literature and Music of the South" was the subject. Mrs. C. D. Miller read a paper on authors and poets. She spoke especially of Sidney Lanier. Mrs. M. M. Griawold read "The Marshes of Glynn." One of the Uncle Remus stories, by Joel Chandler Harris, was read by Mrs. C. H. Keeler. George W. Cable, Marion Harland, Charles Craddock, Thomas Nelson Page and Henry Timrod were spoken of by Mrs. Miller, who read also "Little Giffen of Tennessee," by Francis Ticknor

and one of the works by Edgar Allan Poe. Mrs. M. S. Wallace told of the music of the South, dwelling especially upon the negro melodies, which she illustrated. Mrs. F. S. Fairchild sang "Digie Land." Monday's meeting will be held with Mrs. Samuel L. Eaton, 340 Lake avenue.

Watertown Woman's Club will hold a meeting, Monday afternoon, in the town hall. Miss Georgie A. Bacon and Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, both former presidents of the state federation, will give addresses. Music and refreshments will follow. Tuesday of this week Havrah Hubbard gave the third lecture in his series on opera talks, before members of the club, in the high school assembly hall.

Waban Woman's Club met in the vestry of the Union church, Monday. Herbert W. Gleason gave an address on "Luther Burbank and His Wonderful Plant Productions," showing by stereoscopic pictures of many of the latest productions. Next meeting will be held Jan. 25 at the home of Mrs. Herbert O. Stetson, Pine Ridge road. Miss Emma Latimer Hall will speak on "Everyday Law for Women."

W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company, spoke Thursday before members of the Newton Center Woman's Club, at a meeting held in Bray hall.

The January meeting of Lucy Jackson chapter, D. A. R., was held this week. After the business session Miss Clara Bullard sang a group of songs. She was accompanied by Mrs. David E. Baker. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Mothers and Parents Association, gave an informal talk on the work of the organization. Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Worthy W. Thayer, Miss Florence E. Tower, Miss Eva Van Wagoner and Mrs. L. C. Wadleigh, Jr.

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. met Monday with Miss Hyde and the study of Australia was resumed under the direction of Mrs. Boyd. She spoke the attitude of the natives who were loyal to Great Britain and who often refer to it as their home. The next meeting of the club will be held with Mrs. Rogers, 112 Charlesbank road, Newton.

Miss Mary V. Tewksbury will entertain the Concord Musical Club Tuesday afternoon at the "Manse" on Walden street, Concord, when the hostesses of the afternoon are to be Miss Tewksbury and Miss Marion Barker.

The seventh regular entertainment of the Lexington Outlook Club takes place Tuesday afternoon in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club. Richard Burton is to speak on "The Drama of Today." The club is making arrangements for the annual "children's afternoon" in the Lexington town hall March 17.

Members of the Tourist Club of Lexington held a meeting last Monday in the home of Mrs. Edwin F. Fobes at 3 Chandler street, Lexington. At that time Mrs. Fobes again read selections of "Peppy's Diary," which she began last week, and following the literary program refreshments were served by the hostess. Mrs. Fobes will also entertain the club next Monday afternoon.

There was a large gathering at the lecture given on Monday evening at the Lexington Old Belfry Club hall, under the direction of the club members. Charles Everett Beane was introduced by Elwyn G. Preston and gave a talk on a "Personally Conducted Fishing and Hunting Party Through Newfoundland," illustrating his lecture with stereoscopic slides. On next Saturday evening the club will hold an informal assembly.

The second in the series of five civics and current events meetings planned for the year by the Arlington Heights Study Club took place Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George A. Clark at 34 Cliff street, Arlington Heights. The president, Mrs. Truman L. Kimbly, was in the chair. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, chairman of the civics and current events committee. Mrs. Edward N. Chase read a paper on "Prison Reform," followed by one on "Juvenile Courts" by Mrs. H. H. Sidson. "The Junior Republic" was the subject of Mrs. Edward L. Crockett's paper. The afternoon closed with a general discussion.

A social afternoon was enjoyed by the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club on Wednesday afternoon, when the club met with Mrs. John Arlington White at 147 Park avenue, Arlington Heights. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. White, assisted by several members. Next Wednesday the club meets at the residence of Mrs. Alexander Livingstone on Cliff street.

Follen Study Club of East Lexington has just entered upon a new plan. Instead of the regular weekly study sessions of the club, it is now the idea of the ladies to hold public meetings in East Lexington once or twice a month, under the direction of their leader, Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett. A program is now being arranged, and will be announced later.

Under the direction of the current events committee, the West Concord Woman's Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction. The president, Mrs. Clifford E. Jones, presided, and introduced Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea, who gave a lecture on "The New Internationalism." The home talent committee is now preparing

for a play to be given before the club members on Feb. 27. Mrs. Bertha S. Whidden, Mrs. Victoria P. Wood and Mrs. Gertrude B. Goddard constitute the committee in charge.

Guest night of the Somerville Teachers Club was held Tuesday evening in High school hall, with a reception and entertainment. More than 300 persons were present. The president, Miss Eliza



MRS. PHEBE E. MATHEWS  
Chairman of hospitality committee of Somerville Teachers Club

H. Lunt, welcomed the guests, assisted by Mayor Cliff and Mrs. Cliff, Superintendent of Schools Charles S. Clark and Mrs. Clark, vice-president Charlotte Holmes, and past president, Elizabeth J. O'Neill. Following the reception, the president introduced Sumas MacManus, who entertained with stories of "Irish folk lore." Mrs. Phebe E. Mathews is chairman of the hospitality committee of the club.

Quotations from Shakespeare were given by all the members in response to the roll call last Tuesday afternoon at the opening meeting of the new year by the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington in the home of Mrs. Rodney T. Hardy at 38 Gray street, Arlington. The president, Mrs. Theodore Everett, presided, and the program was opened with a piano solo by Mrs. D. W. Young. The "Trip Through Great Britain" was resumed, when Mrs. Arthur Stevens read a paper on "The Country of Shakespeare," followed by Mrs. O. Goldsmith, who told about the "Highways and Byways in Wales." A comparison of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and the Welsh legends was given by Mrs. E. E. Bacon. "Bath" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. C. F. Winner. Mrs. Young played another instrumental solo. Refreshments were served under the direction of the hostess.

William Cabot will appear before the Sudbury Woman's Club at its next meeting on Thursday, at which time he is to give a lecture on "Labrador," illustrated with stereoscopic slides.

Miss Marjory Nowell, leader, had charge of the program at the last meeting of the Watertown Club of Lexington on Sunday afternoon in the chapel of the Lexington Hancock Congregational church. The ladies at this time resumed their study of David Brewer Eddy's book, entitled "What Next in Turkey?" Tomorrow afternoon Miss Nowell will have a special program.

"Guest night," an annual event, was observed Monday evening by the Littleton Woman's Club in the Littleton Unitarian church. Mrs. Benjamin Derby of Concord Junction was the soloist and the peace play entitled "In the Vanguard," was read. The club holds its next current events meeting on the afternoon of Jan. 20, under the direction of the Rev. Oliver J. Fairfield.

The postponed meeting of the Monday Club of Lexington took place last Monday at the residence of Miss Katherine Whitman in the home of Mrs. Augustus E. Scott on Waltham street, Lexington. Selected readings were given by the members. The fortnightly meetings are to be resumed on Jan. 19, when the club meets with Mrs. Edward P. Nichols at 21 Oak street, East Lexington.

Nahant Woman's Club will have guest night at its next meeting, Tuesday, when the Adelphi quartet, assisted by Mrs. Alida Donnell White, reader, will furnish the entertainment. The hostess of the afternoon will be Miss Alice Wilson, the ushers Mrs. Faye Doane, Miss Hattie Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, Mrs. Jessie Perie, Mrs. Edith Wilson, Mrs. Lucy Sanborn, Mrs. Alice Robertson and Mrs. Abbie Demarest; the doorkeepers, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Edith Richardson; the pourers, Mrs. Louise Pierce and Mrs. Alice McIntosh.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will present one of the most interesting programs of the year on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening, when "The Pageant of the Trees," written by Mrs. Isabelle Fiske Conant, will be given in Mangus hall. About 100 persons will take part in the pageant, which will be divided into three episodes, the first being the episode of the oak, the second the episode of the pine and the third of the elm. The historical elements of the town, including the story of Chief Mangus at

Wellesley Hills, Chief Waban at Wellesley, John Eliot and his Indians at South Natick, and the club and Wellesley College will be represented. The dances were originated and the training done by Mrs. Anna Eastman Frost. The costumes have been designed and made by the local committee. The performance on Wednesday afternoon is for the club members and their guests, that on Thursday night for the public, in aid of the philanthropic work of the club.

At the last meeting of the Rosindale Community Club yesterday in Fraternity hall, under the home economics department, Herbert S. Weaver of the High School of Practical Arts, spoke on "Home Economics in the Public School," confining himself to a description of the courses in academic, domestic science, dressmaking and millinery training given in the practical arts school.

Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester met with Mrs. D. W. C. King, 35 Leyland street, Thursday afternoon, the president, Mrs. Stoddard, presiding. Mrs. Tolman reviewed "Woman and Womanhood" by Salesby. With the roll-call humorous selections were given by the members.

Salem Woman's Club members listened Wednesday afternoon, in Academy hall, to an address on "Color in Dress," by Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson. Mrs. Carson first spoke of color from an artistic view, the primary colors, red, yellow and blue, and the secondary colors, orange, purple and green, also how the complementary colors were obtained, a touch of which on a dress was attractive. Her lecture was illustrated by use of dolls dressed as models, fabrics and flowers. The president, Mrs. Mary E. Nevins, announced a meeting of the art class for Friday, the subject being "Our Medieval Inheritance."

Peabody Woman's Club will have its annual guest night next Thursday, at which time there will be a reception in the town hall, followed by a banquet. John Thomas, humorist, and a soloist from Boston will furnish the entertainment, after which there will be an assembly.

Suffragists are looking forward to the "statesmen's meeting" in Tremont Temple on Jan. 24, at which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, mother of the Duchess of Marlborough, will make her first appearance in Boston. Three United States senators will speak: "Senator Clapp of Minnesota on 'Woman Suffrage,' Senator Kenyon of Iowa on 'The Kenyon Red Light Bill,' and Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the Senate woman suffrage committee, on 'The Federal Amendment.'"

Woman's Charity Club literary and entertainment committee, with Mrs. William H. Converse, chairman, has arranged the program for the afternoon social to be given in the Hotel Vendome on Jan. 22. The Cecilia ladies' quartet has been engaged to give vocal selections. The quartet consists of Mrs. Mary Louise Campbell, first soprano; Mrs. Frances Stevens Whitcomb, second soprano, Miss Helen Matthews Arey, first contralto, and Miss Grace Evelyn Campbell, second contralto. F. Canzane Litchfield is accompanist. There will be readings by Miss Helen Everett Morgan.

Members of the Boston Council of Jewish Women are to give their annual benefit in Tremont Temple next Tuesday afternoon when the photo-play "Les Miserables" will be presented at a special performance. The Rev. George L. Cady of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Dorchester will give an introductory talk. Other social features have been arranged by Mrs. Sarah Van Noorden, chairman of the performance.

On Thursday evening Dorchester Heights chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was entertained at the home of Mrs. Annie Whittemore Locke, 764 Broadway, South Boston. The regent, Miss A. E. Newell, presided. The meeting was opened with the flag salute. This chapter will have charge of the book table at the sale and luncheon to be held by the state society in February, and the regent appointed Mrs. Elizabeth P. Holbrook and four others a committee to have charge. There were present as guests Miss Mabel E. Beers, regent, and Mrs. Francis Dana, both of Deliverance Monroe chapter, of Malden and Everett. Miss Beers, who was formerly a resident of South Boston, gave a paper on reminiscences of the early days of the peninsula, which she had received from her parents and grandparents. Several of the chapter members added anecdotes and incidents. Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Josephine Hills, and Miss Alice L. Littlefield.

The first of three evening meetings of the New England Woman's Press Association which have been arranged for by the chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. H. Myers, 103 Hemenway street, Tuesday. Following a reception by the president, Mrs. Myers B. Lord, and the host and hostess, the program, "An Evening with MacDowell," was presented. Mrs. Minnie L. White of Peterborough, N. H., press agent of the MacDowell Memorial Association, spoke on the work of Mr. MacDowell and the association founded by Mrs. MacDowell in his memory. The following groups of songs were used in illustration: "The Swan Bends to the Lily," "A Maid Sings Light," by Miss M. Kathryn Myers, daughters of the host, accompanied by Miss Freda Hyde; group of songs, "Merry Maiden Spring," "My Jean," by Mrs. Bertha S. Baltzell, accompanied by Winton J. Baltzell; "The Robin Sings in the Apple Tree" and



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"Confidence," by Mrs. Jeanette B. Whitaker, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Starbuck; "Mignonette" and "Thy Beaming Eyes," by Miss Edith F. Castle, accompanied by Miss Hyde. The reception and refreshments were in charge of Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, assisted by Miss E. Helena Soule, Miss M. Louise Baum and Miss Esther Willard Bates. The program for the literary meeting at Hotel Somerset Wednesday will be in charge of Mrs. Lillian Clarke Kirkland. Miss Emma Lettmer Fall will speak on "Every Day Law for Women"; and Miss Ada James will read a scene from "Henry VIII." Master Frank Peterson, boy soprano, soloist at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Newton, accompanied by R. L. Walker, organist, is to sing. Mrs. Jeanette B. Whitaker of Cambridge will also sing, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Starbuck.

The annual meeting of the College Club of Malden was held Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Miss C. Maude Norris, 283 Clifton street. Miss Mabel Rand of Malden High school faculty, resigned as a member of the club as she is to remove to New Bedford. A donation of \$10 was voted to the Malden Girls Industrial Club. A musical program was given by Philip V. Kimball of Boston with E. Rupert Siroam at the piano. These officers were elected: President, Miss Mary Louise Stevens; vice-president, Miss Maud V. O'Neill; secretary, Miss Ethel Rhoades; treasurer, Miss Ruth A. Patch; directors, Miss Ruth Flanders, Mrs. Clarence H. Staples and Mrs. David B. Seaver.

Monday Club of Malden met Monday at the residence of Mrs. John E. Knowlton of Maple street with Mrs. Lester Hart as joint hostess. A business meeting was held at which reports of the Girls Industrial Club, conducted under the auspices of the Monday Club, were read. A collation followed and a social hour was enjoyed.

Taunton Woman's Club held a home talent day last Monday. The entertainment was furnished by the music, civic and home economics departments. Miss Flora L. Mason, a former president of the club and at present chairman of the civics department, expressed in a poem what might be the thoughts of Elizabeth Poole could she view the Taunton of today. This poem was recited by Miss Dora Lincoln, who was groomed to represent the Elizabeth Poole of nearly three centuries ago.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting on Wednesday morning. Current events were given by Mrs. F. H. Tyler. Judge Harvey H. Baker (Continued on page nine)

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# More N. H. Expenses Disclosed

Work Done by Ferdinand A. Wyman and Ferdinand Wyman, Jr., Is Brought Out for Consideration by Commission

## MR. BARRON ON STAND

Cost and character of services rendered by Ferdinand A. Wyman and his son, Ferdinand, Jr., through his son, Prof. Bruce Wyman of Harvard University law school to the New Haven railroad and newspaper advertising placed by the road through Clarence W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau were taken up at the resumed hearing on "other expenses" of the New Haven before the public service commission yesterday. The next hearing is to be in about 10 days.

George W. Anderson, member of the commission, accused the road of circulating reports as to its financial condition that were not true. He admitted having purchased New Haven stock based on press reports and selling later when the valuation report was made.

William H. Coolidge, counsel for the New Haven, charged newspapers with being unfair in their attitude on pigging railroad news through the headlines.

Commissioner Anderson's remarks were made while Mr. Barron was telling of sending out at the order of the New Haven a total of 599,815 single copies of the News Bureau during the year 1913, for which he was paid \$29,000. One of the issues, of which Mr. Barron thought about 130,000 copies had been sent out, related to the Massachusetts validation commission's report, and stated, according to Commissioner Anderson, that the commission had found that the New Haven's assets were over \$100,000,000 more than its liabilities.

"This article, which the New Haven seems to have disseminated far and wide," said Mr. Anderson, "is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. It takes some evidence put before the commission by its engineers, but which the commission expressly refused to endorse, and makes it out to be the findings of the committee. The engineers' report is based on a theory of valuation that has been overruled by the supreme court. Nothing can be more vicious than to circulate statements of this kind. Nothing can be more untrue journalism."

Mr. Barron replied that it was a formal report by the engineer, on the basis of which the commission had made its findings. He declared that a recent examination by his own financial specialist satisfied him that the physical assets of the New Haven were \$225,000,000 in excess of its liabilities.

Mr. Barron testified that the total amount paid his company by the New Haven during the period under investigation was \$180,000, and that of this a large part had been paid out to the newspapers of Boston and New England for advertising, largely for the stimulation of traffic, and to put the railroad's case before the public in its true light.

Mr. Barron was on the stand much of the morning and for half an hour at the close of the hearings.

Mr. Wyman told of the concrete bureau, organized by his son, Ferdinand Wyman Jr., from a concrete construction firm into an investigating and information bureau, which was employed by the New Haven to gather material in rebuttal of the testimony put before Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner, by Louis D. Brandeis last winter.

Mr. Wyman, who is an attorney, was employed by the New Haven at \$50 a day to travel about the state interviewing boards of trade and shippers and inspecting service.

The material gathered by him was not used by the New Haven, he said, and he made no written report. His only report was verbally to Professor Wyman.

Testimony brought out that total payments to Mr. Wyman for services were about \$3000 for the period under investigation.

During the same period, his son, Ferdinand, received, he said, \$600 as manager of the concrete bureau. His services consisted in calling up business men on the telephone and making appointments for his father.

Mr. Wyman declared that wherever he went it was understood that he was speaking for the New Haven, though it was not definitely stated that he was receiving a retainer from the road.

Edward McKernon, New England correspondent of the Associated Press, denied that E. W. Prescott, a previous witness who had testified that he received money from the New Haven and was at the same time legislative reporter of the Associated Press, had ever written a word of news concerning the New Haven for the press service. His only duties, the witness said, were to notify the office ahead of time of any important event in the future.

Removal of all members of the public service commission except George W. Anderson is urged upon Governor Walsh by former Governor Curtis Guild in the Commercial Bulletin today. The charge is made that the other four members are discredited in the eyes of the public through the recent appeal to the court to save the public and stockholders from the "patent absurdities" of the commission's rulings on the \$67,532,000 bond issue proposed by the New Haven railroad.

The editorial calls for universal support of the recommendations of Governor Walsh that the commission be reorganized, reduced in membership and devote its attention to transportation. It urges action by instant change in the membership by the appointment of men "of calm judgment, but sufficiently well-posted in law and logic as not to need the intervention of the courts."

## DIRECT PRIMARY BILL NOW IN RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An act providing for a direct primary system of making nominations for Rhode Island was introduced in the Senate Friday by Senator Addison P. Munroe of Providence.

The House finance committee reported favorably an act authorizing the general

treasurer to sell by subscription, at par, or by auction, as he shall deem best, the bonds for the metropolitan park commission's work.

Representative John J. A. Cooney of Providence introduced an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the election of a member of the General Assembly

to any civil office under the authority of the state to which a salary is attached, and preventing any person holding such a civil office from being elected to the General Assembly.

Mr. Bashaw presented a resolution asking Congress to make the old Postoffice building a parcel post terminal. Immediate consideration was given and the resolution unanimously passed the House.

An act providing for the retirement, upon pension, of public school teachers who after 20 years of service shall become incapacitated, was introduced in the House by Mr. Baldwin of Providence.

## AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page eight)

delivered an address on "Juvenile Delinquency." Next Wednesday morning current events will be omitted and the first hour given to business. A vote will be taken on the appropriations from the general fund. The second hour a talk will be given on the milk question, illustrated with the stereopticon.

Melrose Woman's Club had as speaker at its meeting Thursday afternoon in Grand Army hall, John Golden, general president of the United Textile Workers, who gave an address on "What Women's Clubs can do to Improve Conditions for the Textile Workers." The afternoon was in charge of the department of history and economics, Mrs. Hattie C. Gray, chairman.

A lecture on the Austrian Tyrol, given by Mrs. Irving H. Upton, a group of songs by Mabel Banks Wilson and a social hour made up the program at Thursday afternoon's meeting of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading. At the next meeting, Feb. 19, Miss Marian H. Brazier will give short talks on four different topics and Ellis Doucette and Miss Lena Doucette, with cello and piano, will give the musical program.

Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., of Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading, Melrose and Winchester, met on Monday with Mrs. Joseph Remick of Winchester. Mrs. Nellie Sawyer of Melrose spoke on her winter in Egypt and Mr. Griffin, supervisor of music in the Melrose schools, sang a group of solos. Levi Gould of Melrose, chairman of the Middlesex county commissioners, gave a brief talk. Several chapters assisted the hostess during the social hour that followed.

The first of a series of silver socials under the auspices of the 1905 Club of Wakefield was held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Alice Deadman Potter, 17 Yale avenue. The proceeds of these events will be added to the club's fund for a charitable object.

Members of the Monday Club of Wakefield gathered this week at the home of Miss Bertha Taylor, Lafayette street. Miss Grace White reviewed current events, and Mrs. Harvey J. Skinner read from Kipling. Mrs. Percival B. Evans of 10 Lawrence street will be the hostess next week.

Stoneham Woman's Club had its first musicale of the season on Tuesday afternoon when Mrs. Ada B. Webster's music and art department presented Miss Edie Briggs, soprano; Bernard Ferguson, baritone; Karel Havlicek, violinist, and Earl W. Smith, pianist, in a program that entertained a large audience. The Stoneham club has just sent \$53.50 to the Boston representatives of a large charitable movement—the result of the activity of members in December.

The Mexican situation, President Wilson's policy, the currency bill and railroad problems were the topics taken up by Mrs. Dorothy R. Camp at this week's meeting of the Book Club of Wakefield, held with Mrs. Helen White Leavoy. Mrs. Alice W. Wheeler reviewed "La Traviata." Miss Elizabeth E. Bolt will entertain the club at her Prospect street home next Monday.

The state society Daughters of the Revolution held its regular monthly meeting at the Vendome on Friday, with Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, regent, presiding. Reports were read and the nominating committee was appointed to choose a list of officers to be presented at the annual meeting of the society on March 17.

Mrs. Alma F. Goss was the appointee of the regent and Miss Ida McElwain, Mrs. George Agry and Mrs. Arthur Pray were appointed from the floor. After the business the meeting was turned over to the entertainment committee, Mrs. F. W. Pope, chairman. Katherine H. Bill gave readings from the writings of Josephine Preston Peabody and others. Miss Florence Shuett rendered vocal selections, with Miss Martha Linton accompanying. During the social hour the table was presided over by Mrs. Carrie F. Cole, Mrs. Francis W. Abbott, Mrs. Maria F. Mann, Mrs. Helen R. Sanborn, Mrs. Alma F. Goss and Mrs. Susie H. Lanning.

The new year was opened by the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club on Monday afternoon when Mrs. Minna Tenney Peck gave a talk on "Greece—Its Myths and Romance," illustrating her lecture with stereopticon slides. The meeting was under the direction of the art committee. On Wednesday morning, the history class met with Mrs. Leslie R. Moore on Main street, while the art class held a meeting Thursday morning with the leader, Mrs. Charles E. Brown, in her home on Main street. The class in music began its season yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Mary

Rodman on Sudbury road. It was announced that owing to the large membership of the club, "guest night" will be observed both in the afternoon and the evening of Jan. 26, at the town hall. Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder will appear at both entertainments.

At next Friday afternoon's meeting of the Reading Woman's Club, Mrs. Catherine Thore will lecture on art. The domestic science class of the club had a practical study day last Monday when the members visited a large packing plant in Cambridge. "The Bible as Literature" was the subject for the literature class meeting with Mrs. F. W. B. Pratt of Sanborn street on Wednesday and the history class was entertained by Mrs. Helen Brown of Woburn street.

Art committee members had charge of the last meeting of the Arlington Woman's Club Thursday afternoon. The program opened with a short business meeting, at which the president, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, presided, followed with musical selections by the Ladies Instrumental Club, Mrs. Grace Marshall, pianist, as leader. Joseph Lindon Smith entertained with a talk, telling of "Funny Experiences in Japan and Turkey, Including a Trip to Annam." The literary hour closed with another selection by the orchestra, after which refreshments were served in the banquet hall by the social committee. At the next meeting of the club on Jan. 29 Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts State Civic League, is to speak on "The Civic Problems of Arlington."

Before the January meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday afternoon in the Brookline home of Mrs. Broadman Hall at 1876 Beacon street, C. F. McGown, chancellor of the American International College at Springfield, Mass., gave an address on "The College and its Work." Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley of Jamaica Plain read a paper. The musical program was furnished by James Korman of Boston, baritone, and Theodore Von de Lusk of Boston, tenor. During the social hour Mrs. L. T. Fassett of New York city poured, assisted by Miss Margaret Doyle and Miss Sarah Eddy Holmes of Lexington. Mrs. Hall was hostess.

Ladies of the Maynard Woman's Club greeted the new year with a large attendance last Tuesday afternoon in Masonic hall, Maynard, when the club held its regular monthly meeting. Mrs. Blanche M. Plummer was named as chairman of a committee for the proposed series of welfare socials to raise money for the endowment fund of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Mary Sanderson was made secretary of the same committee. Solos by Harry Fowler of Maynard opened the program. He was accompanied by Herbert Lawton. Miss Alice H. Grady of Boston was the speaker of the afternoon, talking for her subject, "Savings Banks Insurance and Old Age Pensions." Refreshments were served.

At the monthly social meeting of the Friday Social Club of Arlington Heights yesterday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Frank W. Garrett at 7 Tanager street, Arlington Heights, besides a social program with refreshments, there was a grando concert and selections by Mrs. Walter S. Coolidge, reader, and Mrs. E. Winfield Perley, violinist.

Forty members attended the January meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which took place last Saturday in the home of Mrs. Charles W. Prescott on Monument street, Concord. Mrs. Prescott and Mrs. James B. Wood were the hostesses. The regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, presided at the business meeting, when it was announced that the total membership of the chapter is now 102, three new members having been admitted at the meeting. The chapter contributed \$10 to the Martha Berry school. Mrs. Baker unfurled a new silk flag, the gift to the chapter of Miss Charlotte Conant of Acton, and it was voted to have a silver hand put upon the standard, bearing the name of the donor and the date. Miss Edith Melvin, chairman of the program committee, conducted the literary hour, and presented a former regent, Mrs. George Muirhead of Toronto, Can., who entertained with singing. Mrs. Nellie C. Hubbard of Fitchburg was the speaker. She told of "Old Fashioned Gardens," illustrating her talk with water-color paintings. A social time was enjoyed when Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Baker poured.

So successful was the story-telling plan of the Kosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield that the reading room of the town library was inadequate last Saturday and the 400 boys and girls who assembled were seated in the main auditorium of the town hall. As even more

children were expected today, the club secured permission from the selectmen to use the town hall during the series. Miss Ruth Low of Wakefield was the entertainer last Saturday and she gave four original fairy tales from some of her own writings. Today, Miss Pearl Richardson, a Lincoln school teacher, gave stories from Kipling and Margarita Gerry. The club committee in charge of this innovation is Mrs. Annie E. Cox, Miss H. Gertrude Lee, Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram, Mrs. Florence L. Bean, Mrs. Clarence G. Howes and Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley. Yesterday afternoon the club held its regular meeting and heard a talk on "Purity and Sanitation of Food from Field to Kitchen," given by Miss Jeanette Tyler. Miss Bessie Talbot Salmon, lyric soprano, who recently returned from study abroad, was the soloist.

Deliverance Munroe chapter, D. A. R. held its January meeting Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George E. Hanscom, 111 Walnut street, Malden. Mrs. Hanscom and Miss Edna R. Furlong being the hostesses. Reports from the chairmen of the various committees were given. One of the more important reports was that of the junior department general chairman, who showed that four junior chapters were now established by Deliverance Munroe chapter. George W. Whittemore of Everett gave a paper on "An Old Manor House near Washington." A luncheon, served in china more than 150 years old, was given by the hostesses.

Malden Musical Club will hold its gentlemen's night the evening of Jan. 29, and Marcus and Esther halls have been engaged for the evening. The program to be given will consist of musical numbers from the "Bohemian Girl." The club will be assisted by Miss Josephine Stanyan, who will give character dances. A chafing dish luncheon will be served in charge of Mrs. Harry P. Ballard, assisted by a score of the members.

New Century Club of Malden held a business meeting Monday afternoon in Pythian hall, Malden, preceding the entertainment of the afternoon. Reports were given by Miss Ruth C. Melendy of the literary and library extension work of the club; by Mrs. W. H. Milliken on the recent conference on civic extension work and by Mrs. Lawrence W. Pillsbury, as chairman of the flower committee. Mrs. Frank L. Harlow was unanimously elected clerk of the club succeeding Mrs. Herbert R. Bruton, whose resignation was accepted and a resolution of appreciation for her services adopted. Mrs. Earl W. Parker was elected a delegate to the social service reform conference.

Old and New Club of Malden met Tuesday afternoon when Miss Maude Schaefer gave a dramatic recital on "The Helpmate." The afternoon was in charge of the entertainment committee. Yesterday morning the literature department was entertained by Mrs. Harry P. Ballard at her residence, 128 Rockland avenue, when the study of works of early English authors was continued. Wednesday classes in French opened at the library and Thursday morning the German class started its studies. The monthly business meeting will be held Tuesday and the following Tuesday an entertainment for the members is being planned.

Friday Club of Everett held its annual gentlemen's night in Whittier hall Tuesday evening, when about 250 members and friends were present. Mrs. Gertrude F. Spaulding, president of the club, gave a brief address. A reception was held in which Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Harriet Whitehill and Mrs. Florence M. Cadlen, the two latter former presidents of the club, received the many guests.

Harvard Woman's Club held its annual meeting at the Hotel Lenox last Thursday afternoon with Mrs. J. L. Barrett presiding. As the club was organized last June the members by ballot expressed their desire that the same officers should continue in office. The officers are Mrs. J. L. Barrett, president; Mrs. W. S. Rich, first vice-president; Mrs. J. S. Russell, second vice-president; Mrs. J. R. Brown, recording secretary; Mrs. F. F. Flanders, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. S. T. Pierpont, treasurer. The five directors are Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mrs. S. T. Pierpont, Mrs. S. A. Starratt, Mrs. W. S. Rich and Mrs. M. R. P. Hatch. After the business session the club was entertained by Mrs. M. R. P. Hatch, who read from her play, "The Dreamer."

On Wednesday the Brookline Morning Club observed its annual "Presidents' Day," at which the presidents and secretaries of the following clubs of the state federation were guests: Daughters of Maine, West Roxbury Woman's, Dorchester Woman's, Dorches-

ter Social, Dorchester Fortnightly, Pilgrim Woman's, Maplewood New Century, Wilmington Woman's, Woman's Charity, New Hampshire Daughters, Brightelmstone, Jamaica Plain Tuesday, Hyde Park Current Events, Vermont Daughters, Mattapanock Woman's and Ruskin Club. Mrs. D. P. Small, president of the Morning Club, gave the address of welcome, after which the Normandy trio, composed of Miss Eva Farnham Wessells, Miss Alice Kay Bourque and Mrs. Grace Walker Cormerais furnished the program, with Mrs. Annie Quay Phillips as violinist and Mrs. John Quincy Adams and Miss Thelma Rice as accompanists. Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter read one of her short stories, "The Belated Honeymoon." The hostesses of the afternoon were Mrs. Herbert Keyes, Mrs. W. M. Kay, Mrs. G. R. Winsor and Mrs. W. D. Northrop; the ushers, Mrs. P. D. Wells, Mrs. H. J. Saeger and Mrs. A. W. Bowker.

Chelsea Woman's Club will hold its annual gentlemen's night on Tuesday evening at the Review Clubhouse. There will be a reception followed by a banquet.

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester held its meeting on Monday at the home of Mrs. Jessie Thomason of Roxbury. Mrs. Fanny S. Payson, president, presiding. Current events and folk music of southern Europe formed the items on the program. Mrs. Mabel Page read a paper which was illustrated by songs. Mrs. H. M. Felicit sang two songs in French. Other songs were rendered by Mrs. Florence Wight, Mrs. Annie Newton, Mrs. Annie Lapham and the glee club.

Winchester Ladies Friendly Club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Arthur G. Robbins of Boston as the speaker. A musical program followed.

Good Cheer Club of Medford met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry Smith of High street, and the new officers presided for the first time. An appropriation was made for the purchase of additional books for the library.

Miss Elizabeth Bond was hostess at the meeting of the E. S. S. Club of Malden Wednesday afternoon. The affair was in the form of an indoor picnic with an exchange of gifts for the members.

Thought and Work Club of Malden and Melrose was entertained by Mrs. Andrew Anderson, 135 Forest street, Melrose, Tuesday. Mrs. Arthur E. Perham presided in the absence of the president. A business meeting was followed by an informal social, and refreshments were served by the hostess assisted by her daughter, Miss Ruth Anderson. Mrs. O. W. Benson of Lebanon street, Melrose, will be the next hostess of the club.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club held a "home day" at its meeting in Corinthian hall Wednesday afternoon. With one exception all of the speakers were club members. Mrs. Ethel G. Collins, chairman of the art and literature committee who was in charge of the afternoon, introduced Mrs. Rose Jenkins, an art instructor who gave a brief general summary of American art. Papers were read by Mrs. Laura M. Magdeburg on Gilbert Charles Stuart and John Trumbull; Mrs. Harriette S. Townsend on William Morris Hunt; Mrs. Helen S.

Campbell on John LaFarge; Mrs. Bessie M. Bean on James H. Whistler; Mrs. Sarah R. Noyes on Winslow Homer; Mrs. Anna W. Tomer on John Alexander; Mrs. Eleanor S. Goodwin on Edwin A. Abbey; Mrs. Agnes L. Dodge on John S. Sargent and Mrs. Gertrude Eastman Perkins on J. G. Brown. The next club meeting will be held Jan. 28, under the direction of Mrs. Jean A. Page. A cooking exhibition will be given by Miss Nellie E. Ewart, who will show the practical part of cooking and will serve a luncheon to the members.

Medford Woman's Club had an "Afternoon with Eugene Field," on Tuesday. The program was in charge of the literature and history committee, Mrs. Alta H. Nevons, chairman, Mrs. Harriette Jewett McDonald gave a short sketch of Field's career and read poems. Mrs. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert rendered several songs. The Medford Woman's Clubhouse corporation is an established fact, and the active work of raising money to build a clubhouse has begun.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester held a regular meeting in the town hall Monday afternoon with the president, Miss Maude Foltz, in the chair. At the business meeting M. R. Purinton of Boston, gave an address on "Cooperation and the Cooperative Stores." Huger Elliott of the Museum of Fine Arts was the principal speaker of the meeting and his subject was "The Reasonable Point of View in Art Matters."

Old State House chapter, D. A. R. of Melrose, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, regent, held its January meeting, Tuesday, at the residence of Mrs. Willis C. Goss, 20 Chestnut park, Melrose. Mrs. Ernest L. Carr was an assisting hostess. At the meeting Mrs. Charles H. Bond of Boston, vice-president-general of the national society of the D. A. R.; Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Charles G. Chick, state vice-regent and Mrs. William B. Rand, regent of Old Blake House chapter, D. A. R., of Dorchester were guests and each gave a brief address. At the business meeting of Old State House chapter, Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Jenkins were elected honorary members of the chapter. Mrs. Bond gave an address on "Peace and Arbitration," in which she spoke of the work of the various patriotic societies toward universal peace.

Mrs. Helen Boyce Wheeler, soprano soloist, and Mrs. William S. Madison, piano soloist, entertained the members with a musical program. An informal reception was held and this was followed by the serving of refreshments by the hostesses, assisted by Miss Gertrude Goss and Miss Dorothy Carr, daughters of the hostesses, Miss Helen Anthony and Miss Leila Gerrish.

Neighborhood Club of Malden held a gentlemen's night at the residence of Mrs. Harry Smith of Wyoming avenue Tuesday evening.

Whatever Club of Malden was entertained Monday evening by Mrs. George E. Hanscom of Malden when plans were discussed for a dramatic entertainment to be given sometime in February. Miss Esther Ladd and Miss Bertha Crosby assisted the hostess in serving refreshments following a social evening.

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# Business Men View Trade Hopefully

At the first of the year The Christian Science Monitor sent broadcast to representatives in every state of the Union a series of questions as to business conditions. The first answers are printed herewith. The Monitor did not choose the persons to be interviewed, but left the list to be determined by the representatives who gave to each man selected the same questions. These questions, and the answers, follow. An installment will be published daily. The questions:

1. Has your business increased compared with that of a year ago?
2. To what extent?
3. How many employees have you added to your force?
4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?
5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?
6. What is your opinion of the outlook for 1914?

## Confidence on Return

CHICAGO—Edwin G. Mandel of Mandel Brothers, retail dry goods and department store, says their business has increased in the past year to the extent of about 25 per cent and the selling force increased nearly 10 per cent. Distinguishing between 1913 and 1914 conditions, he states the difference is evidenced in several ways. There was, he says, lack of confidence in 1913. Accountable for this hesitancy was a feeling of doubt as to the working out of the tariff law and in still larger measure the uneasiness aroused by the proposed currency legislation. This unrest, he argues, touched the retail merchant more lightly than might have been anticipated.

Conditions in 1914, Mr. Mandel says, differ in two important essentials from 1913, the tariff in the main proving satisfactory to the people of the country; the currency law passed, found to contain no dangerous features, and presents merely the incidental problems of commercial adjustment to a new, and in his opinion, better currency situation. Of exceptional advantage will be the release as needed, he avers, of the reserve fund of \$2,000,000,000, insuring a circulating medium that shall be ample for all the country's demands. In view of these facts it appears to Mr. Mandel that basic conditions are sound for a considerable increase in business over that of 1913; that much of what is adverse to such an increase is a relic of the doubt inspired by the unsettled conditions of 1913.

To bring about greater business activity, Mr. Mandel asserts that it is necessary that confidence shall return, as the operation of new laws shall be found beneficial rather than detrimental. Secondly, he ventures to state that there appears to be a change in public sentiment as to the justice of the railroad's plea to the interstate commerce commission that they may be allowed to increase their freight rates by a reasonable percentage. He believes that if this increase were authorized the railroad immediately would be in the market for much greater supplies of material and labor, and general business prosperity would receive a decided impetus.

Mr. Mandel considers the outlook bright. Their business Jan. 2, he says, was the largest in their 59 years of experience and the business of the succeeding days eminently satisfactory. Increased purchases of merchandise and such other steps as have been deemed necessary have been taken by the firm in anticipation of the most successful year in its history.

## Equalized Law Factor

SAN ANTONIO—J. O. Terrell, president of Central Trust Company, reports that business has increased in the past year; the bank capital stock has been doubled by the stockholders and two new employees were added to the force. Money has been very close for the last few months, caused largely, Mr. Terrell thinks, by uncertainty regarding the currency bill and the uncertainty of what is expected to be done on the trust question. He thinks greater activity will come in business when the business world knows just what to expect and when it understands that laws everywhere apply equally to all men.

The outlook over the country appears to him to be fairly good for 1914. Mr. Terrell doubts the effect of the recent tariff act upon agriculture, and particularly upon southern agriculture, of admitting raw materials free. It will bring a great amount of raw wool to this country, is his avowal, and if it comes as cheaply as it did in Cleveland's time Texas will get for it 7 cents a pound or less. That means the disappearance of the sheep business, in his judgment, and a reduction in the price of cotton which, in the South, is the principal crop. Increase of the use of cotton per capita in the last 20 years, he notes, has been about 20 pounds per capita, which amounts to something like 3,500,000 bales. We have, likewise, decreased our use of wool, Mr. Terrell says. "If we are again to have 7-cent wool," he declares, "we cannot expect to have 12-cent cotton, because it will certainly go down to meet the price of wool, and this means a great depreciation in the value of southern products, and consequently great hardship upon our people. However, as they voted for it I presume they wanted it."

## Output Doubling

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—George M. Hendee, president and general manager of the Hendee Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., makers of Indian motorcycles, stated that orders were coming fully up to last year, shipments were about doubled owing to increased production and they would soon open an additional plant to employ about

1200 men. He said their agencies all over the world report a very bright outlook for 1914. Mr. Hendee declined to express an opinion as to the main reason for present conditions or what is necessary to bring about greater activity, saying that these applied to a situation outside his own business.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Chadwick-Hoskins Company, manufacturers of cotton goods, through its secretary and treasurer, E. C. Dwelle, reports that its business has not increased compared with that of a year ago and that no new employees have been added to the force. They consider the main reason for the present condition political agitation of recent months and general lack of confidence over the entire country and think it necessary to have more confidence shown on the part of the general public. For 1914 they expect a fairly good business year.

## Railroad Rates Called Key

NEW YORK—W. D. Baldwin, Otis Elevator Company, New York, said the volume of the company's business for the year 1913 had fallen off in practically all sections of the country, varying somewhat in different localities, but averaging about 20 per cent below 1912. In consequence, the number of its employees has decreased, although its policy, he said, is to keep as many men at work as possible, but running the plants on shorter hours.

The conditions which have existed in this country for several months past have been due, in his judgment, to numerous causes: primarily over-expansion and over-trading throughout the world and the Balkan war, which have made such great demands upon all the money markets of the world, compelling a restriction of credit everywhere.

These facts, together with the agitation in this country of the tariff, currency legislation, doubt as to the government's position regarding big business and the uncertainty of the action by the interstate commerce commission in granting increased rates to the railroads, has tended, Mr. Baldwin said, to produce a condition of hesitation and distrust which has manifested itself in a gradual shrinkage in business and lack of confidence in the future.

With the tariff question settled, although its effects have not been fully determined owing to the brief time in which the law has been in force; the currency bill passed, which he says he thinks will be found very beneficial to the country at large, and the attitude of the government in its relation to "big business" pretty well defined, there is only needed, in his judgment, favorable action by the interstate commerce commission, to increase the rates asked by the railroads, to change the feeling of pessimism to one of optimism and a return to normal conditions of prosperity, which will obtain gradually but in time to insure an average year for 1914.

## Increase Is Shown

C. G. Young, consulting engineer, twenty-eighth floor Bankers Trust building, said that his special line of business ordinarily would have experienced a depressed condition when funds were not obtainable readily for new construction and development work, but that, as a fact, other lines of work had opened during the year which had brought a very satisfactory increase in his business.

In engineering or professional work, he said, it was difficult to express the growth in terms generally used in commercial business, but the actual increase in receipts was possibly 25 per cent, some of which was accrued from deferred collections, but the principal gain was made in the more substantial nature of the business offered, owing to the fact that only the most meritorious business had hopes of success in 1913.

The number of employees remains practically the same, although changes have occurred due to changes in the class of business handled. Mr. Young stated that in his opinion it was not entirely a question of lack of confidence, for American business men and bankers generally agreed that it was not so much a problem of confidence as a condition of over-demand for capital, and coupled with this is the very evident fact that owing to changes in political conditions, the element of uncertainty as to what the effect of the new laws might be and uncertainty as to what new laws might be passed, made it advisable for capitalists to hesitate, until these conditions of uncertainty were determined more clearly.

In Mr. Young's opinion, lack of confidence has at no time prevailed, but merely uncertainty as to the methods and procedure of adjusting business and finance to the new laws. Mr. Young stated, however, that in his opinion there had been established in the thought of bankers and business men absolute confidence in the satisfactory outcome of the present conditions, and as soon as the problems that are catalogued as uncertainties could be determined, there would be a decided turn for the extension of existing business, followed by the establishment and development of new undertakings.

Mr. Young said he thought that a period of business activity would come naturally with the definite determination of questions now regarded as uncertainties and that nothing in particular was required excepting that every one should study carefully and consider the underlying conditions as they are and not be guided by the headlines and pessimistic talk, which pessimism, he said, is voiced generally by those who mistakenly believe that they might benefit from such pessimistic expressions calculated to influence others.

Mr. Young declared that the actual

underlying conditions absolutely are sound and progressive, and if business men and corporations would study their various businesses, with their ideals in the future and with a willingness and desire to see that in the development of this country conditions are bound to change, business could be readily adapted to necessary changes as they occur; that business men and capitalists should not be objectors and unwilling followers of the movement for bettering the general conditions of mankind, but should be leaders therein, and if leaders, they could be of the greatest help not only to others but to themselves.

Mr. Young said that he believed that the real difficulty in "big business" and with capitalists in the past has been that they have shut their eyes and have resisted changed conditions instead of cooperating, and thus have the changed conditions come about more gradually and with more economical results to themselves. If the steam railroads 15 years ago had been willing to recognize that government regulation of railroads was inevitable and had cooperated in bringing about such reasonable regulation, he declared, the railroads would have been represented strongly and adequately on all of the government commissions, which would have been very helpful to the government, to the public and the roads themselves. Today the bankers have the same opportunity that the railroads apparently lost 15 years ago, he insisted.

Mr. Young declared that his viewpoint and confidence for 1914 was as far above pessimism as the view from his office on the twenty-eighth floor was above the level of the street with its limitations, and while he realized that 1914 was not likely to, and in fact he hoped it would not, experience a "boom," he said he is confident that earnest work and endeavor of business and financial men will, as a result of the study of present underlying conditions, bring about a most satisfactory business year.

## Business on Upgrade

DENVER, Col.—W. R. Owen, vice-president and general manager of the Denver Dry Goods Company, declared that the depression is over in Colorado and business on the upgrade. There was a fair increase of business over last year, Mr. Owen said, however, their force of employees was not materially increased. Selecting just one reason for present conditions throughout the country, Mr. Owen would say "Politics." The attitude of the government toward capital and big industries in general, he thought, had had a very depressing effect upon

moneyed men throughout the country for the last few years.

The tariff was another factor, Mr. Owen considered, which had caused men to stop investing money in new enterprises, not knowing just what effect the tariff would have upon the product of labor. Now that the tariff had passed and people knew just how to figure on the future, also that the banking bill had passed, which in his opinion was going to be very beneficial to the country at large, he ventured that things ought to begin to look up.

Mr. Owen recalled that Colorado's crops the last two years had been enormous and every industry in the state successful. He said the mining industry was looking very much better than it had for some time, and he found that the feeling in this city among people generally was very much more optimistic than it was six months or a year ago, so that they were all looking forward to a very much improved condition. He was sure that there was warrant in taking this view of things for the coming year, and he thought the prospects for the future in Colorado better today than ever before.

## Pacific Coast Optimistic

PORTLAND, Ore.—W. P. Olds, president of the Portland Woolen Mills and senior partner in Olds, Wortman & King, department store firm, says that the firm's sales in 1913 were entirely satisfactory, the total being the largest in its 44 years of business, and necessitating the employment of more than 150 new employees.

Uncertainty and anxiety over the tariff, currency and income tax legislation were the chief cause of present conditions, he thinks.

"We can see only good ahead," Mr. Olds said. "The crops that are planted are doing well. Live stock is bringing good prices. The year's fruit crop has sold at a good figure. In every line of business in the Northwest with which we come in contact the demand is excellent, except perhaps the lumber industry, which, however, seems to be on the upward trend. The Portland woolen mills, which is running night and day, has already sold 90 per cent of its output for 1914. So far as we can see the future has only good in store."

Nathan Strauss, manager of Fleischer, Mayer & Co., wholesale dry goods, says, their business during 1913 made a very satisfactory increase over 1912. The number of employees at this time is practically the same as a year ago.

Mr. Strauss attributes present conditions to unrest and uncertainty caused by recently pending tariff and currency legislation. The continued agitation against railroads and business interests also had been an important factor, in that it has curtailed the railroad's credit and so limited their expenditures. This has been felt in the lumber industry of the Northwest, he declared. They had noticed a decrease of business in districts dependent on the lumber industry; increases in other districts, principally agricultural, had, however, more than made up for this. Belief that a financial panic would come before an adequate currency law was passed had been removed and conditions would therefore be better, whether or not the law be a good one. It had accomplished much good already in removing the country's fear, he said.

That the granting of an increase in freight rates would materially help conditions and make possible those expenditures by the railroads which mean much to the steel and lumber industries, Mr. Strauss asserted. Barring crop failures, he thought the business outlook in the Northwest for 1914 very promising, with their present business and their business as far as he could see ahead excellent.

## Lumber Trade Uncertain

F. H. Ransom, manager of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company, says that business has not increased during 1913, but has shown a slight falling off. The number of days of labor in 1913 were about the same as in 1912, and the number of men employed practically the same.

Present business conditions are attributable, he thinks, to the political uncertainty due to change in administration and resultant unsettled values caused by tariff legislation. Another factor has been the uncertainty regarding the railroad situation and railroad rates.

A quick settlement of the political questions affecting business and a decision relative to the increase of railroad rates would be most effective in bringing about better business conditions, he said. The business activity of the railroads he called a fair barometer for the lumber industry, which supplies such a large part of the material used in repair of road beds and construction of equipment.

While the outlook for 1914 appears uncertain he declared they were hopeful and believed that more stable conditions will soon prevail and that greater activity on the part of the railroads would mean much to the lumber business.

# PANTOMIME SEASON REIGNS IN BRITAIN

Stories Surviving the Centuries and Dear to Children and Grownups Thus Hold Playtime Attention of Millions for Six Weeks at Turn of the Year

By CLARENCE ROOK

LONDON—Pantomime is a purely English institution, though you of course know that the seed of the Harlequinade was sown in Italy, and England has forgotten the seed in the fruit. London is now the root, and the branches spread into the provinces, and year by year an offshoot is planted in New York. But beyond the confines of these happy islands few people know what a pantomime is. And when an English company presents a pantomime, such as "Humpty Dumpty," on the confines of America, one wonders if they get the real taste of the goods. It is a very special sort of entertainment that for about six weeks at the turn of the year pervades the theaters of England and provides tens of thousands of people, men, women and children, with employment, and millions with enjoyment.

As a mere matter of business I notice this year London alone produces 13 pantomimes in its various theaters, for six weeks, which means a serious concentration upon this form of entertainment when you remember the labor spent on wigs, clothes, scenery, which is always gorgeous, the salaries of actors from the principals to the supernumeraries with the variety comedians thrown in. In addition to the London pantomimes you will remember that every city in the United Kingdom produces one or more; that most of the smaller towns

expect a touring company some time in the early part of the year to give a one night's show of a pantomime. You must remember, too, that among the acting profession a "panto" engagement for the magic six weeks means always double pay. It is the sweet of the year to the struggling actor, and the actor who is out of an engagement in the pantomime season is in a sorry case.

## Built Around a Story

The pantomime is always built round a story, even if it be such a short story as that of Humpty Dumpty.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall. Humpty Dumpty had a great fall. All the King's horses and all the King's men Could not put Humpty Dumpty together again.

And that is the essence of the story which has somehow come down from a Duke Humphrey in the days of King John, and is gaily presented in New York. A small thing to found a pantomime. But the pantomime stories that hold thousands of British actors' pots, and keep millions laughing are few; you could count them on your fingers and toes. They are the great little stories of the world, that have somehow gripped the heart of those who retain

the magic of childhood within them. They come from all quarters, and I wonder what is the inner impulse that projects the story into this insular heart. For example, among the 15 or 20 stories around which the pantomime is woven are "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," and "Sindbad the Sailor," both of which come from the "Arabian Nights," which also provides the popular "Forty Thieves." There is "Beauty and the Beast," which is Norwegian, there is "Jack and the Beanstalk," which is known to Zulus and the natives of the Fiji Islands. There is "Mother Goose," which comes from Brittany and is recorded by Charles Perrault in his "Contes" of 1697, as well as "Cinderella," one of the most persistent of little stories and most profitable; for Cinderella with her slipper, the forgotten girl who arrived, can be traced through the Breton legend to Hindustan and its stories, and into this medley of little stories England has lumped a few of its own. There are in fact four that make the kernel of pantomimes. We have produced in England the "Babes in the Wood," which recalls a fifteenth century event, of which the record is carved on the mantelpiece of an ancient house in Norfolk; we have "Robin Hood," the honest outlaw of Sherwood forest; we have Robinson Crusoe, the imaginary lone man on a desolate island, who dates only from Defoe in the seventeenth century, and we have an ever present hero of pantomime, "Dick Whittington," the little boy who ran away, was called back from Highgate hill by the bells of London to make a fortune with a cat on the Barbary coast, and reach the glorious apotheosis of being third lord mayor of London.

There is something common to all those stories which, like the "Ugly Duckling," appeal to adults and children alike, something that distinguishes them as the parable about which the scene painter, the wig maker, the jester, the songster and the commercial producer, may work with profit. The "Ugly Duckling" gives the clue. These great little stories are always concerned with the unexpected emergence of somebody that no one expected to turn out well. It is the little failures who mount to the big successes.

## Quality in Common

There is something common to all those stories which, like the "Ugly Duckling," appeal to adults and children alike, something that distinguishes them as the parable about which the scene painter, the wig maker, the jester, the songster and the commercial producer, may work with profit. The "Ugly Duckling" gives the clue. These great little stories are always concerned with the unexpected emergence of somebody that no one expected to turn out well. It is the little failures who mount to the big successes.

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The "bad boy," Aladdin, who found the lamp; the "bad boy" Robinson, who civilized an island; the "bad boy" Jack, who climbed the beanstalk; the "bad" beast who was good enough to win Beauty; the Cinderella who married the Prince after being left alone at home in the kitchen. They are all the stories of little people who have conquered the mistakes of their elders and betters. And that, I think, is why these stories have been selected by children and retained for further use by those who are but children grown up.

It is not at Drury Lane that you will find the essence of pantomime, though it is the most famous address. Drury Lane is too cosmopolitan. For six weeks the spirit of pantomime spreads around the suburbs and into all the cities and towns of the United Kingdom. Even in the suburbs the pantomime begins to be local, whatever the story about which the wigs and scenery are weaved. But it is in the provincial towns and cities that the pantomime is welcomed as a force. The actors and actresses are sent from London, with an eye on their book, and a note of the story. Bless you! In a couple of weeks it does not matter a bit which story it was, they are all alike; but the local verses have been turned on to write verses; the comedians have entered into the experience of the citizens and discovered the really important things

that concern their daily activities, and comment upon them with all the freedom from restraint that Jack achieves when he has surmounted his beanstalk. The pantomimes at Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, up to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, are not to be seen once only. They are the comments on the world from the children's point of view, and I know many quite serious men who will go to their pantomime a dozen times in the six weeks. And when the company departs after the six weeks' season of fun, it carries flowers of gratitude and regrets for the departure of irresponsible frivolity. For the pantomime is our notion of a "revue."

## MISS NIELSEN IN CAPITOL CONCERT

WASHINGTON—The second of the season's musicals at the White House was given Friday night by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The President was present and there were several hundred guests.

Miss Alice Nielsen of Boston, the noted soprano, gave the principal part of the program. Her eight solos were interspersed with violin and piano selections.



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# Review of American Events

President Wilson returned to Washington from his vacation on the gulf shore of Mississippi last Tuesday and immediately called the cabinet into consultation over his coming address to Congress. — messages have become addresses, — on the anti-trust policy of the administration. Forecasts of his recommendations abound, but less than a year's observation of Mr. Wilson's methods is sufficient to lead to the conclusion that it is prudent to await his own statement of a policy instead of coming to opinions based on predictions from however intimate a source. The address is expected in the first days of the coming week. Conditions have been shaping rapidly into favorable opportunity for the constructive turn in the trust policy, which the President has clearly shown to be his wish. They are already in striking contrast to those which confronted President Roosevelt and President Taft at any time.

Corporations whose expansion has been by methods or with results, that expose them to the application of the anti-monopoly laws no longer are planning elaborate and adroit defenses to impeding suits, it may be said, but are seeking to readjust their methods, to change their form, to divest themselves of questionably held properties, even to dissolve in such way and in such degree as the law department of the government may require or even wish. The President thus is given the fuller opportunity to deal with the problem constructively and to frame his advice to Congress in actually friendly terms. This is the significant development of the session. It would be less happy if it implied any concession of the government's stand for the principle expressed in the Sherman and other anti-monopoly laws. It is not to be described as a compromise. It seems to be the complete concession of the government's right to restrain and direct the action of great enterprises in the interest of the people.

## Comptroller Nomination Has a New Importance

President Wilson sent to the Senate Tuesday the nomination of John Skelton Williams as comptroller of the currency and strong opposition to confirmation developed immediately. The merits of the case on its personal side have been in vigorous discussion by the committee which framed the Senate changes in the currency bill, and are likely to engage the Senate in controversy when the appointment is considered. Mr. Williams is now assistant secretary of the treasury and his appointment to that place was approved by the Senate without dissent. It is significant of the new importance of the office that the issue now is raised to national discussion and it comes about through the fact that the comptroller is made by the new law a member of the federal reserve board, the administrative control of the banking and currency system.

This is the President's first designation of a member of the board and it may be expected that the subsequent ones will be treated with the same distinguished consideration. The comptroller has been the official head of the government's oversight of the national banks; under the new law he will be one of the board of control; the greater attention to the appointment of the comptroller is evidence of the greater power the government has assumed over the banks. The opposition of certain New York banking interests to Mr. Williams, who has been largely instrumental in framing the new law, is regarded with reason as showing the concern over the personnel of the commission. The President is represented as giving close study to the make-up of the reserve board and as intending not to be hurried, 60 days having been allowed by the act for the formation of the board. It is equally certain that he will come to his own conclusions as to the appointments and be as firm as he was in resisting the opposition to the bill itself.

## Mexico's Debt Default May Have a Purpose

Under Sr. Huerta's direction it was decreed in Mexico this week that payments of interest on the national debt should be suspended for six months. The order provides that the sums that become due in this period shall draw interest at the same rate as the obligations they represent. The effect of this stroke of finance, so far as the debt is concerned, is to add the unpaid interest to the principal and cause the holders to await the uncertain fortunes of the government. Its broader effects are not so clear. It closes the door on aid from sources in other countries, which is insignificant from the fact that efforts to raise money abroad had been unsuccessful and were not likely to be resumed. It arouses the European governments in protest. Their ministers promptly paid calls upon the Mexican ruler, the nature of which is easily assumed. Discussion of forcible closure in the form of taking possession of the customs houses appears, but resort to this extreme is not thought to be likely for political reasons, the chief one being that the United States would have a word on that assertion of authority on Mexican soil. That it shows an extremity in the finances of the Huerta government is not wholly accepted, as it appears that with command of the import duties there is revenue sufficient to keep up its home demands for the present.

There is always good reason to look for a political motive in the conduct of the Huerta group. The theory is advanced that the suspension of the interest payments is expected to arouse European governments to a new demand upon Washington to put an end to the

conflict. Mexican despatches show that it is thought there that the United States can be held accountable; that having brought about the loss of confidence in the present Mexican government by refusing recognition and more substantial aid, it might be charged with being responsible for the default in the meeting of the interest on the debt. Sr. Huerta is credited with having referred the complaining diplomatic representatives to the Washington authorities. Adroit as the move may be considered, it is not observed that it brings a change in the least degree in the attitude of President Wilson, or in American sentiment, or in the consent by other powers that the United States lead in outside conduct towards the dictator and the other actors in the controversy.

Constitutionalist victories continue, the final capture of Ojinaga having given new aid by supplying the Carranza forces with needed arms and ammunition and sent over the United States border a considerable number of federal soldiers to be taken into custody here and interned until the end of the war.

## Form of Canal Zone Government an Issue

The form that the government of the Canal Zone shall take was determined by the Panama canal act of the Taft administration, but it was to become effective upon proclamation by the President, with the result that there has been a running discussion of the probable appointment to the governorship and room for proposals of a change in the form before it went into effect. Recently the likelihood that Colonel Goethals would be appointed Governor has gained strength and it is believed in Washington that the President may name him, somewhat out of compliment for the work he has done in construction of the canal and more in order to secure a strong administration during the trial season of the canal's use.

Secretary of War Garrison has given the question of running the canal a most thorough investigation. His journey to the canal last year was known to be largely for the purpose of getting a close view of the governmental needs and he has made known his determination that the administration there shall be as much a credit to the government as the building of the canal. The zone is now under the civil direction of a commission, which is to be discontinued under the terms of the act when the President puts them into effect. The plan of a continuing government by commission has been urged but it is possible only through change in the canal act, and it is represented as not being in favor with the administration.

## Colombia's Claim Has a New Item

The Republic of Colombia, whose claim against the United States for indemnity for the taking of Panama is believed to have favor in the eyes of the present administration at Washington, has lately advanced a request that her shipping be given the same advantages and privileges in the canal as that of the United States. This is a sequel to the discrimination in favor of American coastwise vessels in the canal tolls arrangement. The free use of the canal under the act of Congress, which so far stands unchanged, is limited to the commerce of the United States coastwise ships and that of the Republic of Panama. The logic of the Colombians is that the canal's highest benefits should come to the country as well as to the one state in it which was taken away and set up independently in the Roosevelt administration. Her government now represents that the privilege of the canal is more desired than a money payment.

That the United States cannot dispense free tolls among the nations according to its wish or advantage is apparent enough. The protest of Great Britain against the coastwise exemption would have new and real strength if the favor were passed to another government. The recompense for the state taken is upheld as a project of justice. Its amount should be ample to relieve the larger nation of the charge of having taken advantage of a small and powerless neighbor. But it may be assumed that there will be no trading in of other considerations than money.

## Spoilsmen Get a Wilson Rebuke

The provision in the postoffice appropriation bill which would remove the protection of the civil service laws from assistant postmasters in first and second-class offices and place these positions at the disposal of the politicians, so far as they could influence the President in making partisan appointments, has come under criticism in almost every quarter where the good of the service finds a defender. The men who hold these positions have as a rule gained them through the operation of the merit system, being advanced from clerkships which are under the rules. Under the law as it stands the assistant postmaster is selected by examination. The change making the office an appointive one would be a backward step, but it is represented that it has the support of the majority in both houses of Congress. Now, however, it is given out that the President will not consent to the change and will veto the appropriation bill that carries it.

President Wilson's declaration for holding all that has been gained in this direction by the extension of the civil service system seems all the more welcome because his attitude towards the service has been called into question. He approved the tariff bill which in its income tax section waived the merit law. He allowed a similar feature in the

banking bill to pass without a challenge. He is held accountable for the reversal of the Taft order placing fourth-class postmasters within the law. His outright rebuke to the effort to capture the assistant postmasterships offsets largely his compliance with the other acts of the year that tended to undermine the merit plan.

## Canada Relieved of Her Naval Issue

At the opening of the session of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa Wednesday it was made known that the project of an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the British navy would not be pressed by the Borden government. The grounds on which the contribution was not to be urged were frankly stated, chiefly to the point that the same party representation in the two houses of Parliament would lead to the same result as last winter, when the bill was passed by the House of Commons, Conservative, and defeated in the Senate, Liberal. The political prudence in the representation of the issue is evident. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the former premier and parliamentary leader of the Liberals, succeeded in making the measure a point of attack with such effect as to promise an appeal to the country. General elections are not desired by the Borden government, certainly not on the naval issue, and risk is avoided by suspending the legislation that was the ground of the notable contest of the previous session.

The issue between the two parties centered on the use that should be made of the \$35,000,000 it was proposed to appropriate. The Liberals took their stand for home spending of this amount and for a navy that should be Canadian but available as an auxiliary to the imperial navy when needed for national use. The Borden government's bill made an unqualified gift of the amount to the British government. The issue had not been squarely before the voters of the Dominion and the discussion in the press showed that there was a strong opposition to the premier's project. The question of Canada making any naval appropriation has been raised in some of the provinces and Laurier party would have the support of the opponents of this addition to the Dominion's tax burden.

## Montreal Opera Company to Tour

After a successful season which has been marked by a high artistic development of opera in Montreal, the opera company the city maintains is about to start on its annual tour of the provinces, which takes it to the principal cities all the way to the Pacific coast and runs over the national border to be received in some of the western cities of the United States. The Montreal newspapers have presented a glowing report of the value of the season and the cities that are to have the brief visits of the company are given assurance of fine music. The Montreal company is an independent organization, its support the pride of the people of the city and its supply of artists maintained without alliance with other operatic centers. It was formerly linked in a degree with Boston, having the interest and encouragement of the management of the fine opera house here.

Operatic seasons in the American cities thus far have been marked by a somewhat feeble support. They have witnessed the highest quality of presentation and the interpretation of new works has been undertaken with courage in view of the disposition of the public to stand by the recognized favorites. The few cities where opera reaches its really high development have conducted their ventures this season with even more complete independence of each other than before. The theory of interchange of stars is apparently secure in retirement.

## Boston's Election a Test of Non-Partisanship

Under a reformed charter which gives the mayor a term of four years, with the question of recall arising automatically halfway of his service, Boston on Tuesday made choice of James M. Curley by a majority of 7200 over Thomas J. Kenny in a vote of just over 80,000. Most of the newspapers of the city were against the winner. The election, however, has its interest in general largely in the new test given to the careful provision of the charter for nonpartisan municipal contests.

Both candidates were Democrats and owed their nomination to the signatures of the required 5000 voters to their papers. No party designations appeared on the ballot. Neither had organized support, although an organization known as the Good Government Association, with a purpose to pass on the merits of candidates on their worth, endorsed Mr. Kenny, its approval being shown by the event not to be conclusive. A third candidate, who would have been recognized as representing the Progressive party, was barred by barely failing to secure the required number of petitioners through the failure of a considerable number to write their names in full. The Progressive vote is estimated as having gone largely to Mr. Curley, the Republican in the main to Mr. Kenny, while the Democratic was divided. Essentially the voters made their choice on personal considerations.

Boston is strongly Democratic. Under the former practice of party nominations it would steadily elect Democratic mayors. In the one previous election of mayor, under the charter, Mr. Fitzgerald was elected by less than 3000 plurality over his opponent. These facts indicate that the charter's provision for nonpartisan election is largely effective. If from the vote of this week the Progressive party's probable number be deducted from the vote

for Mr. Curley, his Democratic support would be shown to have been insufficient for election. Moreover it appears that the Jewish vote was attracted to him by his stand in Congress against restriction of immigration. These items contribute to the conclusion that partisanship has been largely eliminated and is not a decisive element in the election. The selection is removed from primaries to the polls and the choice is left relatively free from party prejudice. This view is further supported by the apparent freedom of the voting for members of the city council, a small board elected in rotation, and for the school committee.

No single instance determines whether the better city government is chosen under the freedom from party designation, but to the extent that it is desirable to free the thought of the voters from partisan bias the two experiments in Boston indicate that the provision for direct personal nomination is effective. The charter is peculiar in another respect, that it puts checks on the appointing power of the mayor by requiring that his selections must be approved by a state commission on the civil service and restricts both mayor and council if expenditure through the power of the finance commission, named by the Governor of the state, to pass upon appropriations. The election seems on the whole to prove the charter of 1910 a well constructed instrument.

## Wright Aeroplane Patents Sustained

In a decision by the United States circuit court of appeals, permanently enjoining the Herring-Curtiss Company from manufacturing the Curtiss aeroplane and calling for an accounting of its profits, the long-standing controversy over the primary patent rights in heavier-than-air flying machines is settled, unless the Curtiss concern takes the case to the supreme court, which is said to be unlikely. The suit hinged on the use of a method of maintaining balance, an essential to successful operation, and the contention of the Wrights was that they discovered the use of the rudder synchronously with the wings to restore, or prevent loss of, balance. The decision establishes the Wright claim, that the brothers solved the problem by the invention of movable tip planes. One upshot of the decision is expected to be the removal of the manufacture of the Curtiss machines to France.

Public interest in the decision centers in the determination by the courts of the distinction of originating the practical flying machine. It adds judicial certification of the place of the Wrights and thus far settles that they were the inventors. Court verdicts have had conclusive force in settling the other controversies over great inventions. Discussion runs on, as to who was the inventor. The origin of the sewing-machine, the cotton gin, the telephone, continues as a theme for newspapers and magazines, and the public is told that it has conferred the distinction on the wrong man. But the decision of the courts stands. Their thorough investigation and fair judgment is accepted.

In this fashion the decision of this week has historic importance. If after the popular belief that Wilbur and Orville Wright solved the problem of navigation of the air in imitation of the birds. A distinction is left to Glenn Curtiss in the fact that the hydro-aeroplane, a vastly valuable addition to aeronautics, owes its first development to him, dating from 1910.

## Mr. and Mrs. Sayre On the Way Home

The President's daughter, whose bridal tour abroad has had an international interest, is on the way home. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre sailed from Cherbourg, France, Wednesday. The final distinction of the tour was conferred by President Poincaré at the palace of the Elysee the day before their departure, and the French President delivered messages of respect to the American President in behalf of the French people. Home interest has followed Mr. and Mrs. Sayre on their journey and shared in the honors conferred on them and in turn received. The tour has evidently been free from any assumption of privilege because of the bride's representation of the family of the President. It has been unconventional, save at the times when official honors exacted formality, and even these moments have been kept free from ceremony, according to the reports. The Sayres, it may be said, have given the American democratic equivalent to royalty traveling incognito.

## BANKS READY FOR CHICAGO HEARING

CHICAGO — Chicago bankers are organizing a formal campaign to present their views before the federal organization committee as to the size of the district to be tributary to the reserve bank to be established here.

Those on the committee are James B. Forgan, president First National; George M. Reynolds, president Continental and Commercial National; W. T. Fenton, vice-president National Bank of the Republic; Charles G. Dawes, president Central Trust Company.

This body will confer with the committee from the Association of Commerce and join it in the conference called for next Monday by the federal organization committee.

## CITY SAND PIT PROPOSED

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Councilman Reed has proposed that the city establish a municipal sand and gravel pit. He would build a railroad into the river bed in the southeasterly part of the city, using equipment that has been in service on the aqueduct and open the pits there, says the Tribune.

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## DRAMA SOCIETY HELPS

Is it worth while to spend weeks and perhaps months working up an amateur play which is to be given only once or twice and then forgotten? That is a question which has confronted settlement houses for a long time. For the most part they have answered it in the affirmative, but have not failed to add that they probably would be even more worth while if the play could be repeated several times.

With this end in view six of the Boston settlements this year have entered into an arrangement which thus far has proved highly satisfactory. A dramatic club which has a play ready to present notifies the chairman of the Boston Social Union dramatic committee, Orville Tead of South End House, and he acts as an agent to get the play booked at other settlements which have halls large enough for a good sized audience. Whenever a play is given at another settlement an admission of 10 cents is charged to help pay expenses. That the people do not object to the admission fee was shown on the night that four plays were given at South Bay Union—about 50 persons had to be turned away for lack of room, and some of those who did get in stood through the whole program instead of asking for their money back.

## Audiences Pleased

It was no wonder that they stayed, for the work done was excellent. First the South Bay Dramatic Club gave "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," "The Workhouse Ward" and "A Pot of Broth," and then the Julius Caesar Dramatic Club of the Elizabeth Peabody house gave a two-act play called "The Turn in the Road." This was not the first time by any means that members of South Bay Union had presented Irish plays, for on New Year's eve they had given these same three for the people of the neighborhood, and in previous years some of the clubs had worked up Irish plays at different times. Perhaps it was this experience, or perhaps it was the fact that the actors for the most part claimed Ireland as the home of their ancestors, or perhaps it was both that accounted for their first-rate character work and the ease with which they seemed to maintain the genuine Irish atmosphere.

At any rate the critics from the American Drama Society who went to witness the plays were duly impressed and spoke favorably of the performances afterwards. They did the same for the play given by the Jewish boys from the Elizabeth Peabody house. This was a drama of a very different character from the Irish plays, a vigorous story of American college life. The boys gave the play last spring at the opening of the new Elizabeth Peabody house theater, when it received much praise. But that was among their own people, and this second performance was in an entirely different part of the city and for quite a different audience. Nevertheless the audience was enthusiastic not only over the humor and strength of the plot but also over the effective way in which the plot was handled and the climaxes made.

There was a special reason why members of the American Drama Society came that night. An agreement has been made that they shall witness all plays that are interchanged, and then at the end of the season have the play which they consider the best produced under their own auspices. This of itself is an incentive to all actors to do their best work. Another local organization that has gone visiting this season with a play is the Dramatic Club of Ellis Memorial, which opened the year by presenting "A Pair of Spectacles" at South Bay Union, and later gave it at Roxbury neighborhood house. This club has done commendable work for some years but the actors have been somewhat handicapped at times because their settlement has no

large hall. However, they have often had the privilege of giving their plays out of town, and now with the new settlement arrangement they will be able to give each of their plays several times in Boston.

At present Roxbury neighborhood house is getting ready to book some plays at the other settlements, and Denison house and Lincoln house are planning to work up plays later in the season.

One obvious advantage of the present plan is of course that it gives a dramatic club good opportunity to repeat one play many times. This leads to greater interest in the rehearsals. Another advantage is that the excellence of the work grows with repetition, and the actors really reach the point where they are not afraid of forgetting their cues. Best of all it gives each dramatic club the chance to try out its production with various types of audiences—audiences differing much in nationality—and it hopes to promote a feeling of good fellowship among the members of the settlements, who are learning by this year's experience how enjoyable it is to be able to pass along their pleasures to other parts of the city.

Still another innovation in dramatics has just been tried with success at the Elizabeth Peabody house. A fairy play in which more than 50 children took part was given four times, the last performance being expressly for the people of the Back Bay. Every presentation won much commendation, but the last one went beyond everybody's expectations in point of excellence so ardently did the children take it upon themselves to show their neighbors of the Back Bay what satisfactory work the boys and girls of the West End could do in the way of acting.

To begin with it was a very pretty play, with all the features that children find delightful, and that even grownups like too, only they won't always admit it. There were birds and animals, a prince and a princess, a garden full of beautiful flowers that could talk, a few young robbers, a naughty little boy who seemed to need all the punishment he got, and a good little girl, his sister, who rescued him and brought him home.

## Cooperation Is Won

The children began rehearsing for this play by the first of November. They were not taken from any single club but from many groups, for one object the settlement workers had in preparing the play was to afford opportunity for team work. Miss Charlotte L. Read, who coached them for several weeks, says that it was remarkable how well this large group pulled together. Petty differences of opinion were lost in the common desire to do good work. Naturally there were some trials and set-backs, and those who had the actors in hand had to exercise both tact and persuasion many a time, but comparing the group with similar groups elsewhere that have undertaken to work up a play, the coaches feel that the prize must be given to the Elizabeth Peabody children.

The play was not prepared primarily for the people of the Back Bay but for the people of the West End. It was a play by the neighborhood for the neighborhood. That the people of the Back Bay were asked to come and see a few things to the imagination of the audience.

to the children's natural zeal to show their own people what they could do. Some persons who saw the play are asking if it is not to be given still again. That has not yet been fully decided, but that the play is well worth giving again no one who went to see it will deny.

Of course the character of the play itself had much to do with its success. It was an adaptation of a Hans Andersen story, put into dramatic form by Miss Leonore Loveman; special scenery had to be made for the play and this was the gift of the author. But what impressed the audiences was not alone the attractiveness of the play but the quality of the work and the sincerity of the little actors. The scenes and characters were as real to them as they were to the boys and girls in the audience, who almost held their breath when the naughty little boy was carried away by the queen and who almost cried with sympathy because his sister Greta had so many disappointments in trying to find him.

All those who took part were not just little children. There were some of the boys from that same Julius Caesar Club, famous for "The Turn in the Road," and there was an older girl who played the part of the grandmother. The very fact, though, that the actors were of different ages was, from the standpoint of the settlement workers, a decided advantage, for they believe that it is well that boys and girls not only of different clubs but also of different ages should learn to work and play together.

This idea is carried out in a little different way at Ellis Memorial, where some of the older girls are coaching some of the younger girls, and where another girl who has had considerable experience in dramatic work is coaching the Mothers' Club, which soon is to present "How the Story Grew."

This does not summarize all the dramatic work that is being done at the Boston settlements this year. At Denison house, for instance, the festivities of Twelfth Night were enlivened by a presentation of "The Court of Queen Bess," while the touching tale of "Pyramus and Thisbe" was done in excellent style by a group of Syrian players.

In fact there is not a single Boston settlement that has a place large enough that does not do something with dramatics. There is nothing like getting hold of children through the dramatic instinct, the workers say, and some of the settlements go as far as to have regular coaches for this activity. Miss Margaret Shipman at South End house, Miss Marjory Sherman at Denison house, Miss Frederic Briggs at Ellis Memorial already have done much this season to extend the fine work of previous years, and other coaches are planning to do the same a little later. In many settlements one drawback to extensive dramatic work is the lack of a stage, a big auditorium, and stage properties. This only leads in some cases, however, to the exercise of ingenuity on the part of actors, coaches and settlement workers to supply the deficiencies, and where this cannot altogether be done the participants content themselves with the thought that it is often a good idea to leave a few things to the imagination of the audience.

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# American Art Students Are Studying More at Home

Teachers, Methods and Practical Results Now Said by Many to Be as Good as World Affords, Best Galleries Only Lacking

## GIRL'S WORK ATTRACTS

American art students within the last half score of years have shown an increasing tendency to seek instruction in the art schools of their native land in preference to those of Europe. American academies apparently are augmenting their prestige and are now beginning to be mentioned in the same breath with the long and much advertised ateliers of the continent. And those who have had the advantages of studying on both sides of the water are sometimes heard to express the opinion that while the United States may not offer the wonderful galleries and art collections to be found elsewhere in the world, American instructors in some cases are affording their pupils a much more thorough development, and one far more adaptable to individual needs than are those of Germany and France.

Many say that the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is taking the lead in this forward movement on the part of the art institutions of the United States, and the work of its pupils offers numerous pertinent and appropriate examples of the good work that is being produced by American students under American instructors. This is due largely, it is said, to the former association with the school of the painters, Edmund C. Tarbell and Frank W. Benson, both of whom have accomplished a great deal in developing methods of instruction, not only because of individual talent but because of the personal attention and constructive development they have offered their pupils.

To see the results of this instruction one needs but to look at the work of the younger artists who studied under these



Decorative portrait study, unfinished, regarded as ambitious

men and their associates and who are manifesting talent that has been developed with the aid of their instruction. Among such work may be instanced that of Miss Adeleine Wolever, a Canadian girl, one of those students of the school whose efforts already have been rewarded by sales to careful buyers.

Miss Wolever has studied during her school work under Charles H. Woodbury,

Mr. Benson and Mr. Tarbell, all American artists whose work is associated with modern American schools of art. It is interesting to note how this instruction under men of quite different methods has given an opportunity for individual expression. Starting in with a wide range of application that included impressionistic figure painting, landscapes of a decided quality, and portrait work, she has gradually developed a mode of what might be called decorative portraiture that is regarded as full of promise.

A vision that is to a certain extent poetic in its interpretation is brought by this artist to her work. Her subject may give her the idea of a Venetian lady, for instance. Her brush is filled with this idea always in view, and the finished picture is "the Venetian Lady," with all the attendant charm and grace and light and sense of decoration that one associates with such a title. At the same time she delineates upon her canvas, it is said, a correct character drawing, which is the basis of every good portrait, and as a result is able to give a rendering at once highly decorative and very intimate and individual.

A well thought out color rendering and quick feeling for delicate curves and contrasts are always present, and yet there is evident in every case an attempt to seek the deep sense of individuality that lies beneath the silent lines of face and figure. In her more characteristic canvases Miss Wolever uses gentle tints and tones, a bit effaced, but for this reason more appropriate to the chief quality of her work, which is all delicacy and charm.

Probably her most attractive works to the laymen at present are those which depict the heads of young children. Sweet, winsome, and pure these gentle faces look forth from the canvas with all the shy confidence of early youth. In her faces of young girls especially Miss Wolever finds opportunity for her gift of poetic interpretation of character that seems peculiarly her own.

It is of interest to note the extent to which she may rely on the judgment of her youngest subjects on her portraits. The accurate criticism of children on pictures has long been recognized by artists, and at least one well-known



From portrait study painted by Miss Adeleine Wolever

American artist always waits for a favorable judgment from his young son on every picture before he considers it a success. Miss Wolever has found this faculty often present in her subjects.

Recently in painting the head of a child of eight years she found some difficulty in reproducing the eyes successfully. Her failure was instantly remarked by her sitter at the end of the

sitting. "Baby can't see," declared the child in gazing at the unfinished portrait. A second attempt was made and a second failure declared. Finally the eyes came right and the result was instantly announced by the young sitter. "Now Baby can see," she exclaimed. And her decision was accepted.

While thus far she is making no efforts to seek definite specialization, this young

Canadian artist is turning out canvases of a very certain quality. One of her more interesting recent paintings shows the profile of a girl set in sharp contrast against a light background, the rest of the figure rendered in quieter handling to fasten attention on the delicate curves and graces of the face itself. It is a painting that lends itself but poorly to reproduction and which withholds much of its beauty of tonality and handling. A more ambitious portrait study on which Miss Wolever is now working shows a figure in satin and lace seated at a desk and held in half lights against a highly decorated wall. It is an unusual assemblage of the arts of decorative treatment, reproductive study and interpretation of individual character and indicates the ambitious tendencies of the artist's work.

Among the purchasers of Miss Wolever's work have been a number of connoisseurs, including Bela L. Pratt, Samuel Buckner, president of the Milwaukee Society of Art, and Talbot Aldrich. At present Miss Wolever is not attempting to turn out a great deal of finished work. Her work is particularly of such a nature that its greatest value, it is believed, will lie in its culmination, and so holds no small promise for the future.

## STEARNS HEIRS DENIED FORTUNE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Forty-one New England heirs of Abel Stearns, a pioneer previous to 1870, lost the decision Friday in their contest for the \$7,000,000 estate of Mrs. Arcadia de Baker, formerly wife of Mr. Stearns.

Mrs. de Baker had no direct heirs. The estate, under Judge Rives' decision, will go to about 20 descendants of her brother and sister, members of a California family. The Stearns heirs, however, announced that they would carry the contest to the highest court.

## FRENCH SCHOLAR ENDS TERM

Prof. Fernand Baldensperger, who has been at Harvard during the first half of the present college year as exchange professor from France, has finished his term of service. His last lecture was delivered yesterday.

## NEW LOCAL ART EXHIBITIONS VARIED IN QUALITY AND STYLE

(Continued from page four)

tic in mood, and honest and direct in style, for he paints only what he knows and can see with an imaginative, nature loving eye.

Interesting portraits by Otis Philbrick and S. E. Brown are in the front gallery.

### MR. DEVOLL'S PAINTING

F. Usher DeVoll of Providence is exhibiting 37 of his oil paintings at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury street. They will remain on view until Jan. 28.

All the works are technically of high grade, and some have strong universal interest in their picturing of landscape and city vistas in poetic moods of atmosphere. Others have a localized interest, as "Sunset, Quebec," which probably would appeal to a dweller in that city.

"Quebec and Harbor Fortifications," on the other hand, would fascinate every one, it is easy to believe, so fine is the pictorial effect of contrast between the busy shipping in the harbor and the idling of the promenaders in the foreground. "Old Quebec from the Upper Town Terrace" has the quality of notable architectural motifs used in intricate, yet unified design. The tones of mellow buildings is agreeable in detail and general effect, and the drawing is successful, though offering many difficult problems in planes of distance and perspectives at all angles.

Completely in the mood of his subject, too, was Mr. DeVoll when he painted "Cape Cod Dunes," here discovering a simple but charming design and getting the peculiar tone of the sands. Equally successful is the dreamy, blue-toned landscape, "Top o' the Berkshires."

Wintry atmosphere conditions are feelingly caught in several works, particularly in the picture numbered 12, which is strong in design yet reticent, unobtrusively describing the activities of a city square.

"An Island Landscape" is a brilliant bit in which the artist shows his skill with broken color, and his sensitiveness to motion in lines. "Clouds Over the Berkshires" is another happy achievement of a placid mood in nature, at once rugged and graceful.

Mr. DeVoll is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, studied in New York under William M. Chase, Robert Henri and H. Siddons Mowbray, and in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens. He is a member of the Providence Art Club, the Union Internationale des Beaux Arts et des Lettres and the Connecticut Academy of the Fine Arts. Several pictures in the present exhibition have been seen at the National Academy, the Carnegie Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Corcoran Gallery, Washington.

### ETCHINGS BY DWIGHT STURGES

Dwight C. Sturges, a Boston newspaper artist, is showing a large group of his etchings this week and next at the gallery of Doll & Richards, 73 Newbury street. The works reveal Mr. Sturges as a man of undoubted promise. He is a well trained and practiced, facile draughtsman, and when he has more time to spend in selection and composition of his subjects he should easily take his place with the leaders in this country. Mr. Sturges has the true artist's qual-

ity of fervor and confidence. He handles his line with fine freedom, whether in landscape or figure subjects. In the latter he shows his standing in his sound feeling for character and sureness in construction. The showing is of high merit, and is well worth a detailed inspection.

### FOUR BOSTON PAINTERS

Charles Hovey Pepper, Carl Gordon Cutler, Maurice B. Prendegast and E. Ambrose Webster are holding their second exhibition this week and next at the Brooks-Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street.

Mr. Pepper shows five works, the most striking, perhaps, being the full length of a handsome young woman posed in a nook of pine woods. The prevailing tones of brown and green provide an agreeable restful effect. There is a lively sense of massed color and spirited drawing in the other works, portrait heads.

Mr. Cutler's picnic group is sparkling in its feeling for character and out-door light. Particularly audacious is the dominating sky. The tropical color warmth and luxuriance of the Azores is well translated upon canvas in Mr. Webster's works. Mr. Prendegast's works are in the peculiar style of a formula this artist has worked out, and appeal keenly probably to those who can accept novel, conventional statements of the objective elements.

### PANAMA PICTURES

Interesting supplements to the Panama industrial lithographs by Mr. Pennell are the oil paintings made in the Canal Zone by Alton Skinner Clark and on exhibition this week and next at the Vose gallery, 308 Boylston street. The descriptions in these works of the picturesque features of the landscapes and town life in the zone as well as views of the amazing engineering feats, are of high topical as well as artistic interest. No need to go to faraway Spain, one would think, to discover Spanish subjects, after these views of streets, market places, facades and shops of Panama City.

Etchings and lithographs by George Plowman are on view at the Cobb gallery for the rest of the month. Of particular interest are the descriptive bits of well-known and out-of-the-way spots in Paris.

A group of Miss Lillian Stannard's pictures of old English gardens is on view at Doll & Richards'. The works have the charm of these hearty and hospitable spots, and will particularly please those who seek refinement of detail that equals the photographer and lithographer working together, and adds the artist's poetic note as well.

## SUFFRAGISTS SAY VOTERS INCREASE

At an executive meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association yesterday a resolution was adopted pointing out that in the state at large the vote has greatly increased in late years. It added that when school suffrage was first granted the women's vote averaged only 698 in Boston the first five years, and was correspondingly small elsewhere.

## MUSEUM SCHOOL TEACHERS SHOW EXAMPLES OF ART

One of the most interesting as well as one of the most beautiful objects in the exhibit of work by the faculty of the museum school is the large bas-relief portrait of Prof. Alexander Agassiz by Bela L. Pratt. The bronze shows a half profile view and is executed with clean cut decisive lines.

Henry Hunt Clark is exhibiting several textile designs of intricate pattern, and Huger Elliott's plans for the proposed civic center of Providence are shown.

Of the paintings, those of Philip L. Hale and Frank W. Benson have been given the places of honor. Mr. Benson's "Seamstress" is in low gray tones, with a dash of red in the draperies. In "A Family Affair," by Mr. Hale, the effect is strikingly cheerful and light, and the symbolic picture, "La Princesse Lointaine," contains a baffling atmosphere of mystery.

In the painting entitled "Tea," by Leslie P. Thompson there is an atmosphere of cheer and comfort which makes a strong appeal. This painting received the third Hallgarten prize of the National Academy of Design.

Paintings of portrait styles are the studies by William James, and "Elizabeth," by R. D. McLellan. In the "Spirit of the Antique," a study shown by Frederick A. Bosley, the woman's figure in the foreground is conceived in the same severe lines as the old Greek statue of marble which forms the picture's background. All his studies are symbolical and worthy of careful study.

## NEW WESLEYAN SWIMMING POOL FORMALLY OPENED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Wesleyan University's \$40,000 swimming pool, an addition to Fayerweather gymnasium, the gift of an unnamed friend, was formally opened Friday night. Stephen H. Olin '66, of New York, chairman of the committee on new buildings, presented the completed structure to President Shanklin, who expressed the gratitude of the administration for the gift and for the work of the architect, Henry Bacon of New York.

Although not as large as some, there are few swimming pools in the country that can equal the one opened at Wesleyan Friday night. It is 30 feet wide by 80 feet long, and varies in depth from four to nine feet. Across one end of the pool there is a spacious gallery, while the pool itself is surrounded on all sides by a very ample tile walk. A complete filtering plant has been installed, through which the water is fed to the pool. The water will flow through the filter and into the pool constantly, about 48 hours being necessary for a complete change of the water.

### DEDHAM H. S. ALUMNI MEET

DEDHAM, Mass.—The reunion of the Dedham high school alumni was held last night. Officers elected were: President, Roger B. Conant; vice-president, Charles Stearns; secretary, Miss Dorothy McManus, and treasurer, James F. Delaney.

### EXHIBITS NEXT WEEK

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibit of work by faculty of the Museum school, new acquisitions in the print department (beginning Jan. 20).  
Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury street.—Oil paintings by Thomas Allen in the big gallery, works by S. S. Brown and Otis Philbrick in the front gallery.  
Brooks & Reed, 19 Arlington street.—Paintings by four Boston artists.  
Vose Gallery, 308 Boylston street.—Panama pictures by Alton Skinner Clark.  
Charles E. Cobb gallery, 454 Boylston street.—Etchings by George Plowman.  
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street.—Exhibition by the Boston Water Color Club.  
Salem Hotel Club, St. Botolph street.—Exhibit by three Italian painters, Gennaro Favai of Venice, Ettore Caser of Boston, Giovanni Battista Troccoli of Boston.

### EIGHT PERSONS ARE SAVED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Eight persons, most of them women, were saved this morning from fire in the apartment house at Main and Rosetta streets. Three men and one woman perished. The loss is said to be \$8000.

## ARTIST PLANS PAINTINGS BY MAKING CHARCOAL SKETCHES

"Charcoal pictures are usually my practice studies for oil paintings," said Mrs. Lillian Westcott Hale, whose picture, "The Madonna of the Lily," is now on exhibition in the Water Color Club exhibit at the Boston Art Club.

"Through them I study the relations of the different parts of the picture, the balance and values of light and shade. Beauty is the basis of all artistic expression and the keynote to the beautiful is the delicate blending of light and shade. More than anything else that phase of art interests and fascinates me," she said. "One can use the same model over and over, let her turn her head a little, she presents a new problem for study. I could not paint at all without a model," she continued. "I do not paint under emotional strain, or as many artists do under the influence of a great inspiration. I watch my model going about the house and suddenly, as I see her in some unconscious natural pose I know that I must paint her in just that way. As a rule my own house is my background and I watch for poses which fit its various nooks and corners. Like the workman who made his homely tools to fashion the splendid architectural pile, so the artist needs his cut and dried knowledge of technique to portray his thought. The higher the ideal and the greater the aspiration of the artist for his art the more necessary becomes a strong technique, for facile and adequate expression."

Mrs. Hale goes at her work in a painstaking thoughtful way to portray truthfully and delicately what she sees. She makes a practice of thoroughly studying the construction and drawing of each picture before attempting to paint it and each one she strives to make different from all previous ones, but she said: "There is the same touch in all of them—I can't get away from my own individuality." Mrs. Hale has never tried a picture of imaginative conception. She said that she never thinks in color but in black and white masses. Often a picture is put away for a time before its completion and when again

brought to light subjected to a rigid analysis.

"The Madonna of the Lily" is a study for an oil painting to be shown at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts which opens next week. The oil is entitled "White and Gold" and has been treated in a somewhat different manner, though the general background, and woman's figure remain the same. Mrs. Hale has been appointed one of the jurors in awarding the prizes at the exhibition.



"Madonna of the Lilies," by Mrs. Lillian W. Hale

## HEAD OF ART MUSEUM IN REPORT SHOWS WORK DONE

Activities of the Museum of Fine Arts are described in the report of President Gardner M. Lane, just made public.

The report of President Lane follows: "Probably very few people appreciate the activities of the museum, the extent of its work in education and in adding to its collections, and the influence exerted through the museum school on the artistic development of the country."

"The museum is engaged, under Dr. Reiser, in excavations in Egypt, from which it has received objects of great beauty and distinction. It has in its employ in China, Japan and India, experts through whom purchases have been made which strengthen materially the Chinese collection. The curator of paintings has attended important sales at home and abroad whenever necessary in the interest of the museum, and has purchased 21 paintings and over 100 water-colors and drawings in the last three years. The curator of the print department has made arrangements of such a nature that he is informed whenever prints desirable for the museum are offered for sale."

"The curator of the department of classical art traveled in Europe in 1913 in order to buy objects there. The assistants in charge of the department of western art are now on their way abroad for purposes of study. In these various ways the departments keep in close touch with such opportunities as occur for adding to the collections. The museum could, of course, increase its collections more rapidly if it had larger funds, but despite its small income it has acquired many important objects of art year by year, as will be seen by reference to the reports that follow. The policy of the trustees is to purchase objects only of the first rank.

### Care of Collections

"The museum must not only add to its collections, but care for them. This involves much labor. Every object has to be studied, cataloged, placed on exhibition or in the reserve series, and protected from injury and deterioration. The report of the director shows the progress in cataloguing made during the past year. "To exhibit the collections effectively is essential, but it is almost equally important to interpret them and through them to lead people to appreciate and love the fine arts. More than 60 docents, lecturers and other assist in this task, in addition to members of the staff. Indeed, if the instructors and assistants in the school are included, as well as all others, working for the museum in this country, in Egypt and elsewhere, the total number employed is reported to me to be 208 men and women."

### Evans Galleries

"Work on the new building has progressed satisfactorily during the past year, and, unless some unforeseen accident prevents, it will be opened in the first week of next November. The main building, containing the picture galleries, is 90 per cent completed, and the building connecting these galleries with the rotunda of the present museum about 80 per cent.

"The superiority of the new galleries to those now in use cannot be overestimated. The lighting will be far superior; the decoration and finish will be handsomer, and broader, velours, and similar stuffs will be used to cover the walls on which the pictures are to be hung. The lecture hall in the old building was uncomfortable and difficult to speak in; the new hall, seating 450, will have the best theater seats and excellent acoustic properties. The tapestry gallery above will add greatly to the impressiveness and beauty of the museum. It is difficult to express the gratitude of the trustees to Mrs. Evans for her munificent gifts."

The report of the committee on the museum school shows that of the 267 pupils now in the school 185 come from Massachusetts and 82 from 29 other states and countries. The fact that during the last six years 27 per cent of the school's pupils came from 35 states other than Massachusetts and from 11 foreign countries shows the wide influence it exerts. At present the school is larger than ever before. Its pupils are enthusiastic and are doing excellent work.

The report of Director Fairbanks is in part: "Paintings and bronzes purchased through Mr. Okakura have arrived, but too late to be considered in this report. Among the very large number of objects received from Dr. Reiser's excavations in Egypt I can mention but two: the mastaba chamber brought to Boston by the generosity of a friend of the museum, and a wooden portrait statue of exquisite workmanship. Through M. Guiffrey several paintings have been purchased, one of which, Turner's large painting of 'The Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen' is the most important purchase for many years."



## WALLACE GETS BUSINESS OF MINES



(Copyright 1910 by Barnard Studio)

Town that is business center of district has strikingly beautiful location among hills

Capital of Shoshone County, Ida., Commercial Center of District Producing Large Proportion of United States Lead Output

## THOUSANDS EMPLOYED

WALLACE, Ida.—Within an area not exceeding 50 square miles, known as the Coeur d'Alene mining district, in which Wallace is situated, is produced about 45 per cent of the lead output of the United States. Besides this substantial quantities of gold, silver, copper, antimony and zinc are obtained. In the mines about 4000 men are employed.

This district is located on the western slope of the Rocky mountains and lies mostly in Shoshone county. Altogether it comprises an area of about 300 square miles, much of which has not been explored. The district is heavily timbered. The elevation ranges from 2124 feet to 6800 feet at Tiger peak.

State Mine Inspector Robert N. Bell in his report for 1905 says: "In my opinion there is no district in the Union, or in any other country in the world, that at all compares, in the way of high-grade silver lead ore deposits, with the Coeur d'Alenes. This district is in a class by itself—at the head of the list."

I venture the prediction that the Coeur d'Alenes, as a whole, will retain its present great record of metal production for 100 years to come, and possibly double the present yield a time or two.

The Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine at Kellogg, Ida., is one of the largest lead-silver mines in the world, while the Standard mine at Mace has been worked to a depth of 3500 feet, and is probably the deepest lead-silver mine in the world. Total lead production of the district to date is \$159,907,479; total silver production, \$67,628,773; total lead production for 1912, \$12,118,648; total silver production for 1912, \$4,479,877.

The principal towns in order of importance are: Wallace, county seat; Kellogg, Wardner, Mullan, Burke, Mace, Black Bear, Gem and Larson. Wallace, which is the business center of the district, is a beautiful little city of more than 3500 people. It has two national banks, showing total deposits of \$2,463,899.29 at the comptroller of the currency's call of Oct. 21, 1913. It has five brick hotels, the largest of which is five stories high and modern in every respect. Here is situated the Masonic Temple theater, with a seating capacity of 850. The streets are clean and the city has an air of prosperity and progressiveness beyond that commonly found in towns of many times its population. It has an excellent high school with a \$65,000 addition, providing a gymnasium and many up-to-date improvements in course of construction. There are six churches, a Carnegie library and a city park.

Kellogg and Wardner are twin cities with separate governments. They are progressive and have many beautiful homes. Kellogg has two banks and a Y. M. C. A., and Wardner has one bank. The towns of Burke, Mace, Black Bear and Gem are situated in a narrow canyon and have no streets, there being room between the buildings only for the railroad tracks.

Mullan has a population of about 1500, has good public schools, including a high school, brick business blocks, a national bank and a weekly newspaper. It is the business center for several of the large mines.

Murray is a town of about 400 people and is the center of the gold producing district. A railroad has recently been completed to this town, and many lead prospects are being explored. The district abounds in trout streams, the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene river being especially notable. The country is very mountainous and the tourist is sure to be impressed with the beautiful scenery.

PLAYGROUND WORK EXPLAINED  
KANSAS CITY—Playground supervision was explained to the Parent-Teachers Association of the Faxon school recently by Guy L. Shippy, new supervisor of playgrounds here, says the Times.

## BUFFALO'S COMMERCE BOARD READY FOR GREATER SERVICE

Organization Dating Back to 1844, Highly Effective in Recent Times, Has Been Further Improved This Year

## PORT TONNAGE LEADS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—In one form or another Buffalo has had an organization known as a board of trade or chamber of commerce since 1844. It was in January of that year that the Buffalo Board of Trade was organized, and immediately on being organized took steps to procure a home of its own. In accordance with the activity always manifested here building operations were started in the fall of that year, and the building was dedicated in June, 1845.

The original constitution set forth that "The objects of the board shall be to promote just and equitable principles in trade, to correct abuses and generally to protect the rights and advance the interests of the mercantile classes." In this connection it is interesting to note the arguments advanced by Russell H. Haywood, founder of the Buffalo Board



PRESIDENT H. A. MELDRUM

of Trade, as to why Buffalo merchants should become identified with the organization.

In his address on the occasion of the dedicating of the board's original home, Mr. Haywood pointed out the advantages of maintaining an exchange where all members could converge during regular hours for the transaction of business. He presented in detail a plan for the selling of grain by samples, the advertising of the sailing of vessels, and made a strong point of the advantage of having posted on the exchange floor the register of arrivals at the hotels to as to enable members "to see at a glance who of your acquaintance are in the city and their destination, that you may wait on them, show them the articles you have on sale, to induce them to become customers then or at some future time, to know what strangers to you are in the city and, if desirable, to make their acquaintance."

Another advantage of membership in the board advanced by Mr. Haywood was the file of newspapers in the reading room. Accessibility to such newspapers was an incident to membership in the board, such membership cost not to exceed \$5 per year.

When the original Board of Trade was formed Buffalo had a population of 26,503. Even then the city was noted for its large grain trade and as having the largest port in point of tonnage on the lakes. Records show that in 1841 the total tonnage of the port of Buffalo was 14,991. Detroit came next with 11,432 tons and Cleveland third with

9514, while Oswego was a good fourth with 8346 tons. Chicago did not appear at all in this record.

It is a far cry from those early days to the present, but it is a significant fact that until very recently practically all the principal activities and efforts of the organization now known as the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce were concentrated on the development of water transportation facilities. That this work was worth while and productive of results is indicated by the position the city now holds in lake tonnage. Buffalo's total tonnage for the year 1911, as given by the commissioner of commerce for the principal Great Lakes ports, was 11,453,765, the tonnage of Chicago and South Chicago was 10,413,504; Detroit had 1,533,359 and Cleveland 8,021,217, while the figures for Milwaukee show 7,006,263.

About three years ago Buffalo business men raised a fund of \$100,000 to advance the development of the city and to put the Chamber of Commerce upon a modern basis. As a result of the raising of this money the work of the chamber has been more effective in fruitful results for the city during this brief interval than for any decade of years in the past.

There is practically no comparison between the present day activities of the chamber and those of the original Board of Trade. Some idea of what the present chamber does may be gained from mention of the various bureaus or departments maintained by it. These include the industrial bureau, convention bureau, transportation bureau, traffic service bureau, bureau of charities and survey, publicity bureau, bureau of industrial education and vocational guidance, farm bureau, Retail Merchants Association, Wholesale Merchants Association and Real Estate Association. In addition there are about 30 committees actively engaged at all times in handling special problems that do not fall within the scope of activities of the departments to which reference has been made.

In brief, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce is so organized that it is prepared always to obtain action upon any subject, however great or small, wherein the welfare of the city is concerned. Anything, from the obtaining of a switch for an industry to the executing of campaigns for harbor development projects or the maintaining of industrial supremacy, is included in the activities of the chamber. When Buffalo's great milling industry was regarded as being threatened by the Underwood tariff bill it was the Chamber of Commerce that jumped into the breach and united the citizens of Buffalo in a demand on Congress for protection, with the result that the only radical changes made in the bill were those advocated for Buffalo by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

During the last year, under the direction of its president, Herbert A. Meldrum, the chamber has been reorganized into a machine which is believed to be second to none of its kind in the country, and Buffalonians are certain that from now on some of the most effective work in the history of the chamber will be accomplished.

## NEW FERRY LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO BELVEDERE PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO—A committee of citizens and officials of Belvedere has been appointed to lay plans for the operation of a municipal ferry system connecting Belvedere and Tiburon with San Francisco, says the Examiner.

At present passengers from that section, to reach San Francisco, must go by boat to Sausalito.

The committee will look into a bond issue for starting the system, to see what traffic could be obtained and to investigate the feasibility of constructing an electric railroad from Tiburon through California City and El Campo and on to San Rafael.

The members are: Arthur Page, president of the board of trustees; L. S. Latrop, member of the board of trustees; John E. Hax, clerk of the trustees; E. H. Belcher, F. W. Kelley, H. W. Tuckey and L. H. Kohn.

## LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Kronprinzessin Cecilie Jan. 20  
SCHARNHORST Bremen direct (one cabin 11) Jan. 22  
George Washington Jan. 31  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Feb. 21  
BARBAROSSA Bremen direct (one cabin 11) FEB. 23  
Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mch. 10

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

To The Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers  
Naples and Genoa  
Berlin Jan. 31  
\*Prinzess Irene Feb. 14

\*Omits Gibraltar.

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MONITORIALS  
By NIXON WATERMAN

RICHES  
I am not poor though I possess  
Of lands, may not a rood;  
And though of chattels I have less,  
It may be, than I should,  
For riches I do not depend  
On such as these: I own a friend!

Good lands are not to be despised  
Since thrift is in the earth;  
And gold and gems are to be prized  
According to their worth:  
But he who owns a friend owns more  
Than lands and gems and golden store.

In seeking to solve the high cost of living problem the people of California ought not to overlook the mere item of \$46,808,000 which they invested in automobiles during last year. No doubt a dollar goes just as far now as it ever did and with so many automobiles it is pretty safe to conclude that it is going faster than at any time in the past.

THOSE DAUGHTERS  
"Two heads are much better than one,"  
so they say—  
And those wise saws—who doesn't  
adore them?  
But it's hard for the father to deem  
them that way  
When he's buying fine millinery for them.

The farmers of Minnesota own horses valued at \$90,000,000 and it is stated that the animals are bringing a higher price than they have ever been known to bring before. On the boulevards the automobile is making headway, but for cultivating between the corn rows and bringing home the winter fuel from the rocky wood lot there is nothing quite so handy as good "Old Dobbin."

EXPLAINED  
With winter, winter, everywhere,  
Amid the forest branches bare,  
I saw a chick up in a tree;  
It was a little chick-adee.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders  
WASHINGTON—Coast artillery corps assignments: Capt. C. W. Waller, to fifty-ninth company; Capt. D. McC. McKell, to one hundred and fifty-third company.

Capt. E. S. Hartshorn, fourteenth infantry, to third infantry board at Ft. Crockett, Tex., during absence of Maj. E. W. Rich.

First Lieut. W. W. Hicks, C. A. C., one hundred sixty-fifth company, to assigned.

Leaves: Capt. E. M. English, C. A. C., three months; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Grierson, tenth cavalry, one month.

Navy Orders  
Chief Machinist C. R. Johnson, detached the Washington, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Machinist W. A. Buckley, detached receiving ship at New York, N. Y., to the Washington.

Movements of Vessels  
The Rocket, from Indian Head to Norfolk.

The Wilmington arrived at Amoy.  
The Brutus arrived at Lambert Point.

The Nashville, from Guantanamo to Port au Prince.

The New Orleans, from San Francisco to Ensenada, Lower California.

The Paul Jones, from Mare Island to San Diego.

The Potomac, from Annapolis to Norfolk.

The Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, from Charleston to Savannah.

The Montana, from Guantanamo to Guaymas bay.

The Pittsburgh, from San Blas to Mazatlan.

The Ohio will reach Philadelphia Jan. 16, and will remain until Jan. 24, thence proceeding to Mexico.

The Glacier will remain at Mare Island and San Francisco until about Feb. 2 instead of Feb. 12, as previously announced.

The Hector ordered in full service at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 16, or as soon as practicable thereafter.

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\*Kaiserin Aug. Vie. Feb. 12, 11 A.M.  
\*Prinzess. Feb. 14, 12 noon  
\*America, Feb. 19, 12 noon  
\*12nd cabin only. \*Hamburg direct.

MEDITERRANEAN  
MADRID, GIBRALTAR, AL-  
GIERS, NAPLES, GENOA

\*S. S. Cincinnati, Jan. 27, 3 P.M.  
\*S. S. Hamburg, Feb. 17, 3 P.M.  
\*S. S. Cincinnati, March 3, 3 P.M.  
\*S. S. Hamburg, April 4, 12 noon  
\*Will not call at Algiers  
\*All steamers in this service  
leave from Brooklyn Pier.

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# Legislature Clerks Busy With Bills

(Continued from page one)

measure be admitted, and usually it is, without question by the branch in which it is received.

Occasionally, when the committee reports against the admission of a measure, the petitioner manages to muster enough supporters among the legislators to get favorable action when the question comes to a vote. His measure is then formally referred to a regular committee for a public hearing.

Among the many bills referred to committees in the House yesterday was one presented by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware providing for a plan for state aid in trolley extensions. Under the provisions of the bill the public service commission would be authorized to direct the building of lines petitioned for by city and town authorities by the state, and then lease the lines to persons or firms. Such expenditures in any one year would be limited to \$250,000.

Other bills filed in the Legislature follow.

Bagley of Boston—The State House commission to investigate building of a Governor's mansion.

McCarthy of Marlboro—Petition of William H. Davis, defining a hotel in cities having 10,000 inhabitants as a building containing or more sleeping rooms with accommodations for transient guests. In smaller places the keeping of 10 rooms would be sufficient.

Proposals in the House were:

William H. Gleason of Roxbury—That instruction in primary or grammar schools shall not be compulsory.

Henry Sterling—State board of education to report on a state university.

Phelan of Boston—To elect superintendents of streets and commissioners of public works of cities by the people; to require savings banks to pay interest on savings monthly.

Carr of Hopkinton—To authorize recall of judicial decisions.

Ahearn of Boston—To reduce the state highway commission to one person.

## PRACTICAL ART STANDARD APPLIED

Fifteen lectures on artistic standards for objects in daily use, by Huger Elliott, will be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the first to be given next Saturday morning. The opening lecture will be an explanation of the aim of the course which briefly is to establish bases of judgment concerning the artistic quality of objects in daily use. The last lecture on May 9 will be a summary of the entire course.

**MILITIA DRILLS PLANNED**  
Rendezvous drills will be held Tuesday night by companies K of Somerville and L of Cambridge, M. V. M.

## WOMEN'S TEACHERS CLUB HOLDS FIRST HOUSE WARMING

Members of Organization Are Receiving in Their New Home Which Has Been Remodeled and Refurnished—Refreshments Are Enjoyed

Members of the Women's Teachers Club of Boston are, today, for the first time, receiving their friends in their own club home. The house at 4 Hancock avenue, Beacon hill, obtained by them a short time ago for club purposes has been altered, redecorated and furnished and is being opened with an informal reception from 2 o'clock until 10 this afternoon and evening.

The club officers and committees who have had the work of the clubhouse in charge are the special hosts, every other member of the club acting as assistant, but there is no receiving line. Light refreshments are served in the dining room from a table whose centerpiece is a cluster of flowers sent by the Boston Masters Club.

All the school officers, the school committee, superintendent and assistant superintendents, the masters and submasters of school districts, educators in and around Boston, and other friends of the club have been invited to attend the opening. Invitations, however, were informal, usually verbal.

The house has been altered slightly to suit the purposes of the club, has been redecorated tastefully and furnished in keeping with its architecture. The effort has been to retain a homelike air. The drawing room on the second floor is furnished in a warm shade of tan with mulberry upholstery. A piano and easy chairs make it inviting. On the floor above is a lounge where members may take their ease without disturbance.

## WOMEN OFFER PRIZES FOR THE DOG EXHIBITION FEBRUARY 17-20

Prizes and trophies for numerous classes of dogs to be awarded at the third annual exhibition of the Eastern Dog Club at Mechanics building, Feb. 17 to 20, are offered by the Ladies Kennel Association of Massachusetts besides several individual fanciers. The number of entries this year is expected to exceed that of 1913 when there were 1020 dogs on exhibition.

For the best pack of beagles the Eastern Dog Club offers a \$100 prize. A similar prize is offered by the club for English foxhound and American foxhound packs. A prize of \$50 will be

## BEVERLY GIRLS WHO TAKE PARTS IN OPERETTA



MARY GRANT



ELIZABETH SIMONDS



SARAH M'KNIGHT

BEVERLY, Mass.—Sixty of the girls at the Beverly high school, members of the Girls Glee Club are to give the operetta, "The American Girl" its first presentation in Beverly at Beverly city hall, on the night of Jan. 22.

The story is of an American girl, Miss Hope from Chicago, traveling abroad, with her father who is suddenly called to Berlin. Miss Hope accompanied by her Irish maid is sent to her aunt's house. By an error she goes to Belford

## PRISON REFORMS ARE ADVANCED

Prison reforms which would separate the prison system from politics and reckon labor in prisons at its true value so as to reduce the expense to the state were advocated by James T. Williams of the Boston Transcript, before 300 members of the Franklin Typographical Society and the Boston Typothetae Board of Trade at their joint celebration of the two hundred and eighth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin. The gathering was held last evening in the Boston City Club.

**MUSHROOM LECTURE ANNOUNCED**  
Mushrooms will be the subject of a lecture to be given in the Boston Natural History Society rooms, Clarendon street, next Monday night before the Boston Mycological Club.

house instead of to Belford hall. Belford house is a girls' school and here Miss Hope agrees to stay and take the part of the new pupil who is coming from Ireland. All sorts of complications ensue but all turns out happily in the end.

Miss Elizabeth Simonds will be in the role of Lady Milton, Miss Bertha Ham as Miss Carve, principal of the school, Miss Mary Upton as Dora Beale, a schoolgirl, Miss Mary Grant as Eva

## DIRECT METHOD OF NOMINATION NOT DUE IN 1916

President Does Not Regard Enactment of Legislation for Presidential Primaries as Important in Present Congress

## OPINION TO BE FORMED

WASHINGTON — President Wilson does not regard it as important that legislation be enacted at this session providing for the direct nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. He does hope, however, to see a substantial beginning made during the session. He wants such action taken by Congress, in a preliminary way, as will tend to crystallize public opinion and give the administration the benefit of it. That opinion, he believes, will favor the legislation and may at the same time indicate the form it ought to take.

It is reasonably certain that if the President does not urge this legislation at the present session it will go over until next winter, after something of a start shall have been made in the way of public hearings, and probably the drafting and introduction of such a bill as the administration will approve. It is even possible that the bill may be put through the House. But passage by the Senate will probably be deferred.

This means that there will be little chance to enact the legislation in time for the presidential campaign of 1916. To be available at that time, it would have to go through both houses during the present session, or that of next winter. The session of next winter will be the biennial "short" session, adjourning by limitation on March 4, 1915, and there will hardly be time enough for the passage of the annual appropriation bills that supply funds for the maintenance of the government, to say nothing of various administration "left overs" of more or less importance.

## THIRTY ARRESTS ARE MADE IN CALUMET CASE

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Local authorities continued activity in the copper region Friday, serving indictments returned Thursday by the special Houghton county grand jury. Thirty of the 38 strikers and labor leaders charged with collusion to prevent nonunion men from working in the mines had been taken into custody and the release of virtually all of them under bond had been arranged before midnight.

A further report from the jury is expected today.

So far as could be learned there is no intention of attempting to obtain the arrest and requisition of Charles H. Moyer, C. E. Mahoney and other national officers of the union who are beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

## B. & M. SERVICE IS IMPROVING; B. & A. TO DROP TRAINS

Boston & Maine service is continually improving through the addition of trains. A new train schedule will be in effect Monday, restoring about 70 per cent of the full service. On the Boston & Albany a decrease in service is announced through the severance of agreements with the New Haven road. This curtailment involves those trains hitherto run by New Haven power and crews. Four trains each way between Boston and Ashland and one passenger and one freight each way between Pittsfield and North Adams are to be discontinued Jan. 31.

Boston & Maine service today is from 60 to 70 per cent of normal, and trains are being added daily. The trains are being run with upward of 10 cars apiece. In this way the road is endeavoring to accommodate as many as possible under the present conditions of setting switches and signaling by hand and telephone.

Protest over delays on the Easton branch of the New Haven, whereby it is alleged that a train supposed to leave the South station at 8:59 Tuesday night did not go until 11:30 p. m., was made yesterday by Representatives Harlow, Proctor and Stone of the second Bristol, ninth and fourth Norfolk districts respectively. They filed complaint with A. B. Smith, general passenger agent of the New Haven.

**FREE LECTURE ON ART**  
"How to Enjoy Pictures in Art and Nature" is the subject upon which Henry Warren Poor will give a free illustrated lecture tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 at the Boston public library.

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Problems in arithmetic are stated very differently in these days from what they were a generation ago. What would the schoolboys of 1860, for instance, have thought if the teacher had put before them the following:

"What will it cost to print 1000 copies of a 24-page book with cover 5 1/2 x 8 made of novel book paper 25x38-50 at 3 cents per pound, and cover of N. E. cover 22x28 at \$2.50 per ream. Composition of work for cover amounts to \$2.25 and presswork and cutting to \$7.50. For the book, nine cuts at 90 cents each; composition of eight pages, 800 ems, each at 55 cents per M; 16 pages of 1200 ems at 60 cents per M; presswork, 36 hours at 60 cents per hour; folding and stitching, 18 hours at 55 cents per hour. Estimate the stone work at 60 cents per hour."

Yet this is just a problem in numbers for use in printing classes that has been prepared by Frederic L. Hooker, instructor in academic work in the printing department of the Boston Industrial School for Boys. He has prepared also a long list of words for spelling and has under way a series of history lessons especially arranged for his classes.

The spelling applies directly to the printer's trade. One group of words is on tools and terms. Another covers the different varieties of type, their sizes and names. Names of papers and cover materials are given. Printing inks and their colors are included. Parts of the linotype machine and printing terms are in the list. Later come the names of manufacturers of paper, presses, type, type-setting machines, of manufacturers of specialties, names of technical publications, and last homonyms and synonyms.

The lessons are based on the specific work of the shop. A review of them gives an excellent idea of what the work at this school is like. William C. Crawford is master of the school, and Hannibal L. Hamlin is head of the printing department.

## PLAYING STORE HELPS

"How many would like to play store today?" asked Miss Katharine O'Brien of her third grade boys and girls. Everybody would, so she brought out the money drawer and called upon George to be storekeeper, while Anna was to be the first customer. The money drawer was a pasteboard box divided into compartments in which were different denominations of paper money—dollars, 50-cent circles, quarters, dimes, nickels and cents. Anna wanted a two-pound package of sugar, which the storekeeper told her would be 11 cents. She handed him a quarter. After some careful calculation he gave her back 13 cents. Anna was quite satisfied with the transaction, but some of the class were uncertain about it. They figured it over several times, and the storekeeper himself at length concluded that he owed his customer one penny more. For a half dozen eggs costing 25 cents \$1 was given. John went through his part carefully: "A half dozen eggs cost 25 cents. I am given \$1, therefore I give back 75 cents."

"If I pay 22 cents for four pounds of sugar what will one pound cost?" proved simpler to solve, although the two cents over the even division was hard to dispose of. "Store" makes arithmetic tasks comparatively simple for these little people, taking them easily over rough places. Miss O'Brien's class is at the Albert Palmer school in the Dearborn district, Roxbury.

**MATHER SCHOOL'S ATTRACTIONS**  
Mather school on Meeting House Hill in Dorchester is a unique and exceptionally beautiful piece of school architecture. It looks more like an old baronial

castle in England than a schoolhouse in America. It is Gothic in design. This idea is not so evident in the interior as the needs of the classroom are given first place, but it is emphasized in the assembly hall. This gives a hint of a cathedral. The large windows across the back are blazoned with seals of British and American universities, giving a pleasing touch of color to the room. Seals of other institutions of learning are found carved on the stone outside.

The building itself is of fireproof and generally model construction. It has wide corridors and broad stairways. The rooms are unusually light and bright and very attractive. Even the basement rooms are light and airy. Their big windows are graced artistically so that they seem almost more attractive than the regular rooms. Cooking, sewing and manual training are carried on in the basement and there is plenty of space left for play on those days when the yard seems out of the question. That is not often, for it is the idea of George A. Smith, the master, and his teachers that even in winter it is worth while for the boys and girls to get the free sweep of the open air in the midst of the session.

**CHILDREN'S MUSEUM HAS GIFTS**  
Rare specimens of quartz and calcite have been given to the Children's Museum by the mineralogical department of the University Museum at Harvard. Metal ores and fossils also are in the collection. An opal in the matrix, a moonstone, an aquamarine and a peculiar bit of amber are other interesting pieces. Some birds, a weasel, a squirrel and other small animals including a black bear cub are recent additions. A cobra, shells, fish, corals and a collection of articles from the Crow Indian reservation are new in the museum.

Of much interest is a new Audubon bird chart showing the winter birds. As they are given in their winter coloring and most of the birds can be found in Olmsted park surrounding the museum they are objects of frequent consultation by the visitors.

## SCHOOL AND CURRENT EVENTS

Current events are made to form a part of the daily lessons at the Dudley school in Roxbury. The school work is related to them. Thus the elections of the present day are compared to elections as they were carried on when settlements in New England could practically be numbered on one's fingers. A boy in the seventh grade named Henry, wrote on election day a description of an election in 1630 comparing it with the one of today. "In 1630 not everybody could vote as they can today," his composition read. "Only church members could vote then. They could not elect their Governor. The Massachusetts Bay colony appointed him. All that the people were allowed to do was to elect the members of the General Court. I think the people looked very curious as they went to church to vote. They wore very high hats, nothing like those worn today."

## LAW AS VOCATION

"The Law as a Vocation" is the title of the latest book issued by the vocation bureau. It was written by Frederic J. Allen, A. M., who is the investigator of occupations for the bureau. The purpose of the book is to present a clear, accurate and impartial study of the profession of law for the guidance of young men who think of taking it up as a profession. Included in its scope are the nature of the law, present day conditions of its pursuit, personal and educa-

Mid-Season Offerings

MADAM SARA'S L'APATRICIA

MADAM SARA has made such a complete study of the present corset situation that she is in a better position than ever to cater to your wants and requirements. Given an opportunity where time and experience is at your beck and call, you cannot fail to be suited either by the custom-corset models or the ready-to-wear assortment which are the best that can be shown.

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tional entrance requirements, its disadvantages, its high demands, its varied fields of service, its earnings and emoluments, whatever has a distinct and important bearing on the law as a vocation.

## GIRLS ALSO PLAY INDIAN

Little girls play Indian sometimes, too, and they play it very well. They played it yesterday morning before an audience of little girls and their teachers. It was at the Dillaway school in Roxbury and the occasion was the regular Friday morning exercises when all the pupils gather in the pleasant assembly hall. Every Friday they have a special program. It is prepared by one of the teachers and is carried out by her pupils. Yesterday Miss Carolena C. Richards had the program and her girls of the sixth grade carried it out. They chose the Indian for their subject. They began work on it weeks ago. Every book on Indians in the public library that is given to children was placed at their disposal and it is stated that every one of them was read by the members of the class. Other books on Indians obtained elsewhere also were read. The poem "Hiawatha" was read and parts of it were learned. The children also wrote about it. From all that was gathered in this way, Miss Richards prepared a program in pageant form and rehearsed the children in their parts. Indian costumes were prepared at home by the mothers from illustrations and descriptions studied by the children.

On the stage was a realistic wigwam made of wrapping paper, Indian baskets, wood for a fire, a tomahawk, and so on. The Indians came marching in with silent tread and quiet swaying of their bodies. They acted in pantomime a scene from "Hiawatha," bringing out strongly Indian customs and the nobility of Indian thought. They gave an Indian dance learned in the folk dancing class and sang a weird Indian song. It was impressive. The audience never looked away from the stage. They seemed lost to all else and applauded vigorously and long when the performance was over. They went back to their classrooms prepared, as they say, to do better work because of what they had seen and intending to write out, sometime next week, an account of what they had derived from the entertainment.

For the benefit of visitors to the schools there was given in one of the classrooms a partial reproduction of the program carried out the week before. This was on famous American women and was given by the seventh grade pupils of Miss Lucia A. Ferguson. The same process of research and study had been gone through by this class and the little girls were allowed to choose their favorite characters. When the program was given in the hall the little girls came dancing in with dainty step, then each in turn recited a sketch she had written of the woman whom she had decided to present, repeated something this person had written, or gave further incidents regarding her. The women selected were Helen Keller, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Julia Ward Howe, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Celia Thaxter, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Dorothea Dix, Ida Lewis, Clara Barton, Maria Mitchell, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Louisa M. Alcott, Alice Freeman Palmer. At the very last the little girls who had taken part sang Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the entire class joining in the chorus.

It was pronounced inspiring and was found so even by the smallest children who heard it. It seemed to bring them into close touch with persons whose names had made but small impression upon them previously. This was especially marked in a fifth grade class who could hardly remain in their seats when Celia Thaxter was spoken of and her poem, "The Sandpiper," was mentioned.

## THOUSANDS ENJOY WINTER CARNIVAL

Boston's first winter carnival held in Franklin field was attended by many thousands of people from all sections of the city last night. The event was under the auspices of the municipal park and recreation department. About 100 contestants participated in the skating races. F. E. Faulkner of Dorchester won the two-mile race, Thomas Murch securing second place. The mile race was won by Gordon Thompson, F. E. Faulkner taking second place.

At the Brae-Burn Country Club, Newton, a similar carnival was held last night.

## PROGRESSIVE JOINS DEMOCRATS

Harold D. Carey of Cambridge, formerly treasurer of the Progressive party committee of that city and a member of the Progressive state committee, has left the new party and joined the Democrats, giving as his reason the personal activity of some of the Progressive leaders.

## PEACE CONFERENCE DATED

Conferences announced by the World Peace Foundation are "The Great Illusion" next Monday afternoon, under the direction of Dr. George W. Nasmyth, and "The Two Hague Conferences" under Dr. James L. Tryon Feb. 2.

## NEGRO EDUCATION SUBJECT

Problems incidental to the education of the negro will be discussed by Dr. Booker T. Washington, head of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., at Trinity church Sunday night.

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# News of Interest to the Automobilst

## AMERICAN AUTO OWNERS FAVOR FOREIGN TOURS

No Less Than 1000 of the Members of the Automobile Club of America Alone Visit Europe Yearly, According to Statistics

ONLY FEW VISIT U. S.

That the American automobilist when bent on touring has a great fondness for Europe in preference to the United States is the deduction made from figures obtained by the Tourist Association of the San Francisco bay and river counties, which has been making an investigation of the trend of tourist travel abroad and in our own country.

According to the figures 1000 members of the Automobile Club of America alone take such trips, and added to this number of a single organization there are probably as many more who take their cars abroad each year because of the good roads and other features that make touring on the continent attractive.

As against this great number of American automobilists who go to Europe every year, there have been scarcely a dozen instances of a foreign motorist bringing his car to America for touring purposes. The secretary of the for-

eign department of the Automobile Club of America writes to the Tourist Association as follows:

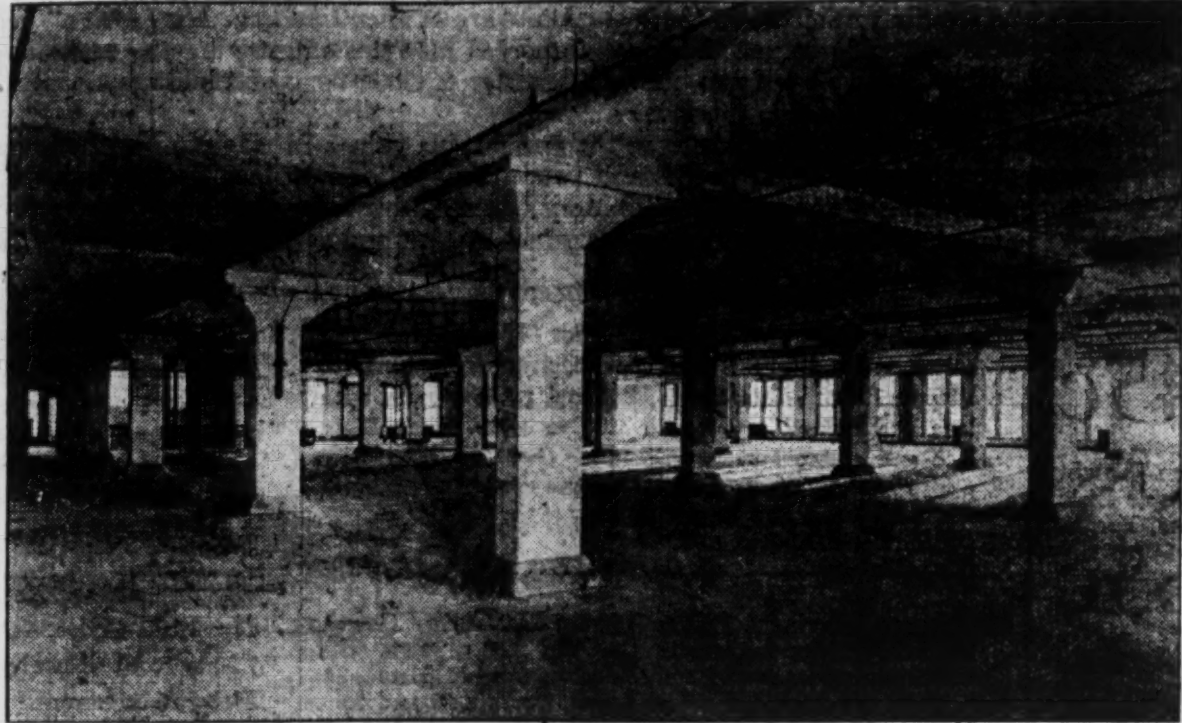
"We are sorry to say that the number of European motorists touring in this country is exceedingly small. We do not think half a dozen instances of car owners bringing their cars into this

country have come to our knowledge. Two reasons for this are the very high customs duty and the idea that the motorists of Europe have that the average American road is too rough to render touring anything but an unpleasant undertaking.

"Until European motorists can be

persuaded that conditions in this country are not less favorable for touring than on the other side of the Atlantic, we think there will be little increase in the number of foreign cars being brought in for touring purposes only."

## MODEL FLOOR FOR PARKING OF AUTOMOBILES



ONE OF THE FLOORS OF THE NEW HOME OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AUTO. CLUB THAT ACCOMMODATES ABOUT 60 MACHINES

## MAINTAINING CONDITION OF BATTERIES NOT IN USE

Starting Right Will Prove a Great Advantage — Cells Should Be Kept Well Cleaned, and the Charges as Near Uniform as Possible

What should be done with storage batteries that are laid up for the winter? While the best possible treatment for a battery is to keep it at work under normal conditions—that is, normal from the battery maker's point of view, says Motor World it is by no means difficult to prevent material depreciation during the idle months. The equipment on the car is all that is ordinarily required, with the exception of a hydrometer, which is neither expensive nor difficult to get.

A good start means a good deal—in fact, there are cases in which a good start is everything in the sense that an abnormal condition may get worse, and ultimately have a more or less deteriorating effect on the battery. Therefore it is well, before putting the battery away for the winter, to examine it and find out just what it needs.

The cells should be examined and all dust and dirt cleaned away from the tops and the terminals cleaned, if they need it, and smeared with vaseline. Distilled water should be added to bring the level of the electrolyte above the tops of the plates and, incidentally, to make the level the same in all the cells. The electrolyte should be tested with the hydrometer; and this should be done only after the battery has been under charge for half an hour or so, to make certain that the fresh water has thoroughly mixed with the fluid.

With the battery in a fully charged condition, the electrolyte should be carefully tested, taking a reading from each cell and taking particular care to eject all the fluid from the hydrometer syringe and from the testing cup, if a separate one is used, so that there will be no mixing of electrolyte and of results from separate cells.

When the battery is fully charged the electrolyte in all the cells should show the same reading, and should test 1280, though on this particular point different battery makers differ slightly. However, if the cells read 1280 all round there need be no concern. If there is a discrepancy in the readings, some cells reading lower than others, the battery should be given an "equalizing charge," which is a long, slow charge at a rate considerably below the normal charging rate.

If the readings are within two points of being alike they may be considered satisfactory—that is, if the highest reading is not more than two points above the lowest. For instance, if the high cell reads 1281 and the lowest 1279, it may be considered that the electrolyte is sufficiently uniform in density for all practical purposes.

It may be remarked, incidentally, that hydrometer readings are the best possible indication of the condition of a battery charge. If, during the charging of a depleted battery, readings are taken at intervals of half an hour, it will be found that there is a steady increase in the readings up to the maximum, when the increase will cease, indicating that the charge is complete. Two successive readings that are exactly alike may be taken to indicate a complete charge.

When a battery is in need of equalizing, however, the high cells will have reached a fully charged state before the low cells, and if the difference is not excessive the continuation of the charge at a low rate will not damage the high cells, and will bring up the low ones. If there is an excessive difference the procedure is to cut out the low cells and bring them up separately.

This usually indicates, however, that the battery is rather worn or otherwise in an inefficient condition, and the

wisest thing to do under the circumstances is to let the maker, or some one who is qualified to have the whole set of cells and bring them to a uniformly normal state.

Assuming that the cells are in good condition and that they are properly equalized, the only attention required to keep them through the winter is to give them a charge every two weeks to keep them up, on the principle that a fully charged battery will stand idle with but little deterioration, while one that is more or less discharged will deteriorate more or less, according to the amount of charge lost. The battery will gradually become completely run down if allowed to stand without the reviving charges.

As has been stated, the best way to gauge the state of a charge is to check it with the hydrometer. So if one wants really to be careful the thing to do is to run the engine and so drive the dynamometer readings cease rising, and then continue the charge for half an hour at half the speed.

The motor should be run at a speed equal to a road speed of about 20 miles an hour during the first part of the charge. If a hydrometer is not used the time should be extended to make sure, and a total time of two or three hours should be allowed.

There is another way of keeping up the battery that certainly has points of advantage. The charge may be put in through a rectifier, which may be plugged into the electric light socket. This is for use with alternating current, and its office is to convert it to direct current, which only can be used for battery charging. If the lighting current is direct—or D. C., as it is commonly called, to distinguish it from A. C.—the rectifier is not needed, but a rheostat or its equivalent is required to bring the current down to the proper value.

Just what is necessary will depend upon the circumstances, and the battery people can furnish suitable apparatus if the details as to battery and current available are given. With such an outfit the battery can, if so desired, be taken out of the car and kept on a bench or other convenient place.

There are a few precautions that should be observed in battery work that are quite simple, but should not be neglected. A storage battery in course of charging gives off a gas, which rises through the electrolyte in the form of little bubbles and has a sharp and unmistakable odor.

This gas is inflammable, and its ignition can cause a bad explosion which may vary in violence from a mere puff of one that will do real damage—the latter following an accumulation of the gas. Therefore, keep naked flames away from a charging battery. The gas is not of such a nature that the presence of a little in the garage is likely to cause trouble, but it certainly can be ignited if a flame is brought close to the battery.

More batteries are damaged from undercharging than from overcharging, ordinarily. Overcharging at a low rate for a reasonable time is practically harmless even when it is unnecessary, while an undercharged battery goes downhill, as has been stated. Overcharging at a high rate, however, is very hard on the plates, loosening the active material and causing it to be deposited at the bottom of the cells without doing any useful work.

While a storage battery is by no means a hard thing to keep in condition, it is rather easily spoiled if it is abused—in which it does not differ from most other things that man makes.

## WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The Hoosier Motor Club of Indianapolis is to have a theater party next Monday night.

The Portland, Ore., automobile show of 1914 will be held from Jan. 27 to 31 in the armory at Portland.

Leeds, N. D., has a club which is interested in the Wonderland trail, the new automobile highway which traverses the county in which Leeds is located.

A. S. Ray, president of the Chicago Motor Club, has donated a cup for the winner of the inter-city tour to be run between Chicago and New York next summer.

The membership of the Toledo Automobile Club was recently increased to 400 as a result of a whirlwind campaign that netted about 200 members.

According to Mayor R. L. Coffran of Topeka, Kan., motor tractors for the fire department are less expensive to maintain than fire horses.

A second trip to Europe on the part of the Society of Automobile Engineers is being talked of. It will probably take place next fall.

The new Massachusetts Automobile Club at the corner of Stuart and Clarendon streets, will hold an afternoon lunch for members and their ladies on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Over one third of the electric motor cars in the state of Ohio are owned by residents of Cleveland, according to State Registrar Shearer. In Cleveland there are 1880 electric cars, while the total number in the state is 4115.

One of the little things that ought to be done, but usually is neglected, is the sealing up of the hole in a casing after a tire has been punctured. The hole in the shoe permits the entrance of moisture and grit.

The New York Motor Dealers Contest Association has elected officers as follows: William C. Poertner, president; Emanuel Lascaris, first vice-president; Edward C. J. McShane, second vice-president; Edward F. Körbel, secretary, and J. C. Nichols, treasurer.

The Youkers (N. Y.) Automobile Club held its annual meeting recently at its clubhouse, at which the following officers were elected: J. J. Walsh, president; W. A. Allen, vice-president; H. A. Merritt, recording secretary; G. B. Foster, financial secretary; F. May, treasurer.

Granite boulders placed at regular intervals are to mark the proposed King's highway from El Paso to Nogodoches. A fund of \$2000 has been raised for the purpose by the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Connecticut Automobile Association at its annual meeting here this week withdrew its membership from the national organization, claiming that the state was not given proper representation at the recent annual meeting of the national body, and also that the dues are out of all proportion to the benefits received.

Figures collected by the New York secretary of state's office prove that one decided tendency in automobile buying is toward cars of lower horse power. For instance, up to Aug. 1 in their respective years there were registered in the 85 class, that is 25 horsepower and less, in 1912 38,115 machines and in 1913 49,473 cars.

committee: Capt. H. P. Ryus, Los Angeles; J. A. Marsh, San Francisco; George S. Waterman, Fresno; Edward Meister, Sacramento; Henry Cousins, Hanford.

The growing popularity of the American medium and low priced automobile, coupled with the improvement or general business conditions in Palermo, brought about a considerable demand for American cars during 1912. According to the custom house statistics, of 27 cars of all types imported direct from foreign countries, 15 came from the United States. In addition, a number of American cars were supplied by distributing agents in northern and central Italy; in fact, the total sales during 1912 are estimated as 40 American and 45 Italian and French cars.

Temporary number plates have been issued by the various automobile clubs of Ohio to take the place of 1914 number plates, on which the decision of Judge Kinkead was given some time ago in declaring the Barnes law unconstitutional. Secretary of State Graves is not permitted to issue 1914 tags and as a result all cars in the "Buckeye State" after the first of the year would have been without number plates unless some such arrangement were made. Cars bearing the 1913 number plates continue to carry the old tags while new cars use the temporary number plates.

The University of Michigan has taken the initiative among universities in this country, and has this semester established in its engineering department a complete course in automobile engineering, with the result that a surprising interest has been manifested among students, both in the engineering and literary departments. Four courses have been announced, one general course, a laboratory testing course and two design courses covering, respectively, the motor and the rest of the chassis.

Feb. 9 to 14 inclusive are the dates set for the second annual motor show in Seattle, Wash., to be given under the management of William L. Fitzgerald, who was instrumental in carrying the motor car exhibition last February through to such a big success. Although the opening date of the show is many weeks distant, every space in the National Guard armory has been applied for. The military pavilion provides 20,000 square feet of floor area. It is expected that close to 75 cars, representing 60 different makes, will be shown, making it the most representative exhibition of motor vehicles ever held in the Pacific Northwest.

President W. H. Stevens of the Bay State A. A. has appointed a committee of 10 to provide for all entertainments, according to plan B, recently adopted by the association. The following members make up this committee: R. B. Nettleton, chairman; R. B. Dobyns, secretary; M. E. Labon, J. D. Murphy, Walter Williams, F. B. Crockett, J. L. Hamilton, F. G. Roberts, A. H. McIntyre and A. P. Underhill. The outlook for increasing the membership and interest generally in the association never was brighter.

If the New Jersey legislature looks with favor upon the proposition contained in the annual report of State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles J. H. Lippincott, that state will have a practical method for increasing its revenue. Mr. Lippincott says the increasing need of money for the purpose of repairing roads makes it important that there should be more revenue derived from the licensing of motor vehicles. His recommendation is that the present schedule of fees be repealed and that 60 cents per horsepower be charged for all registration, unless automobiles are exempted from personal taxation, when he would advise that the fee be about \$1 more a horsepower.

## GEAR RATIO IS BIG QUESTION TO AUTO PURCHASER

Prospective Buyer Must Pick Drive Best Suited to Conditions Where the Car Is to Be Operated

SPEED CAN BE CHANGED

Quite a number of manufacturers offer the purchaser an option as to the gear ratio of the final drive, and it is sometimes rather a puzzle to the prospective buyer as to which one of two or possibly three ratios he should choose in order to insure the most satisfactory results. The decision should depend mainly upon the driving habits of the person who is to use the car in question, the character of the service the car is to perform and the road conditions under which it is to be used.

The gear ratio of the final drive, expresses the number of turns which the motor makes in order to turn the rear wheels through a complete rotation, when the direct drive is in use. Thus a gear ratio of 3 1/2 to 1 means that the motor makes 3 1/2 turns to each turn of the driving wheels. (The greater the number of engine turns per rear wheel turn, the lower the gear is said to be and the lower is the car speed at any given speed of the motor.)

At the same time, the lower the gear the greater is the pulling power or torque delivered at the driving wheels at any given throttle opening, because, as the gear is lowered, the energy developed in a greater number of engine turns becomes available for effecting one turn of the driving wheels. A reduction of the ratio of the final drive reduces the practicable speed of a car on each of its three or four gears in the same proportion, and increases the pulling power on each gear.

The purchaser's decision as to the gear ratio is fortunately not irrevocable, since, if he finds by experience that he should have accepted another ratio, he can usually have the alteration made, at a reasonable outlay, the first time he disassembles the rear axle, by substituting the required pinion and main gear for the ones originally installed.

If the buyer's main desire is to secure the maximum speed of which his car is capable on smooth, level roads, the highest gear is obviously the one to be chosen, and the greater the output of the motor available at the driving wheels in proportion to the car weight, the stronger assurance such a purchaser will have as to the generally satisfactory operation of a car thus geared.

Geared a car high, of course, tends to reduce its hill-climbing ability upon the direct drive and the geared speeds as well, and somewhat more frequent changes from a higher to a lower gear may thus be necessitated on hilly roads and in mud and sand. Moreover, the consequent raising of the low gear will slightly reduce the maximum pulling power of the car which may be required to extricate it from unusually heavy mud or sand or to climb an extraordinarily steep grade.

The adoption of the high gear ratio will also reduce the extent to which the car can be slowed down, on the direct drive, in congested traffic without likelihood of stalling the motor, and will also tend to reduce the rapidity with which speed can be picked up under these circumstances, says Horace Lee, A. E.

It will, on the other hand, tend to ward quiet motor operation at higher speeds than with the lower gear ratio, and will, as a rule, enable better gasoline economy to be secured at medium and high car speeds. For a car to be mainly used for high-speed touring purposes mostly upon smooth and comparatively level highways, the high-gear ratio is generally to be preferred.

If the purchaser does not desire to run his car at very high speeds, but wishes to avoid gear changing as much as possible, he is likely to be better satisfied if he chooses the lower final drive ratio. This will give him all the speed which he requires upon the level, but if extreme speeds are attempted the motor is likely to vibrate excessively and operate noisily. It will enable the car to be slowed down to a greater extent and to be accelerated more rapidly in traffic than will the use of the higher gear ratio, and it will assure greater maximum pulling power under severe road conditions, and on unusual grades. A car thus geared will usually show better fuel economy at low and moderate speeds than one with the higher gear ratio, and the steepness of the grades which can be comfortably negotiated upon the direct drive is considerably greater.

In case a car is mainly to be used over roads so rough that high speed is impractical on account of car wear and tear and discomfort to the passengers, or is to be driven most of the time over generally hilly roads, the likelihood is greater that the utmost satisfaction will be secured by choosing the lower gear ratio.

If a car is intended almost exclusively for city service, the lower gear ratio is usually the more advantageous, for such cars are driven at low speed practically all the time. Increased gasoline economy is to be expected with the motor running faster in proportion to car speed, as it does when the lower final drive ratio is adopted and the ability to slow down



## After-Supper Games

Are best by Rayo-light. Kerosene light gives a soft, clear, steady glow, a blessing to the young.

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The RAYO Lamp is the best kerosene lamp made. No smell, no bother. Easy to clean and rewick—can be lighted without removing chimney or shade.



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and pick up quickly in traffic is increased. This matter of final drive ratio is of considerable importance, and will remain so as long as three speeds, only one of which is a quiet and highly efficient one, are generally provided, because under these conditions none but the quiet speed (the direct drive) will be used except in necessity, and the ratio at which this operates must, therefore, be chosen with

great care. When four speed gears, with more than one of their speeds directly driven or otherwise rendered quiet and efficient, become available, the importance of this matter of final drive ratio will be greatly lessened, as the operator will be able to choose between two or more equally quiet and nearly equally efficient gears, and will be able to meet a very wide range of operative conditions.

## FEW AUTOMOBILE BILLS ARE BEFORE 1914 LEGISLATURE

Unless a considerable number of bills is filed with the clerks of the House and Senate previous to 5 o'clock this afternoon, it looks as if the Massachusetts Legislature of 1914 would not be called upon to handle as many automobile matters this year as was the case in 1913. Time for filing bills expires at 5 this afternoon and none can be introduced after that time except by a suspension of rules. Friday night found only 16 automobile bills on record.

The first bill presented for consideration in 1914 that can be considered as relating to automobilists was that of P. E. Murray, Jr., and is House bill No. 219. It relates to the putting of, oil on public highways.

H. A. Wilson of Boston leads in the number of bills presented by any one man with three. No. 358 is a petition of the National Automobile Association relative to motor vehicles and their operation. No. 359 is relative to the maintenance and repair of public highways, and No. 360 is relative to the illumination of rear registration numbers on automobiles. Among the bills filed are the following:

219—Presented by P. E. Murray, Jr.—Oil on public highways, damages, Jan. 1, 1914.

221—Presented by R. R. Sawyer—Uniform signs on public highways, Jan. 1, 1914.

221—Presented by J. J. Burlingame—Fees for motor vehicles on petition by mayor of Boston, Jan. 5, 1914.

228—Presented by J. J. Burlingame—Fines for motor vehicles on petition of mayor of Boston, Jan. 5, 1914.

230—Presented by F. E. Murray, Jr.—Lights for motor vehicles, Jan. 5, 1914.

238—Presented by H. A. Wilson of Boston—Petition of the National Automobile Association relative to motor vehicles and their operation, Jan. 9, 1914.

239—Presented by H. A. Wilson of Boston—Petition of the National Automobile Association relative to the maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges, Jan. 9, 1914.

240—Presented by A. E. McCleary of Maynard—Petition that all county roads be placed under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts highway commission, Jan. 9, 1914.

241—Presented by Henry E. Rothfield of Newton—Petition that motor cycles with side car having one wheel be classed as a motor cycle, Jan. 12, 1914.

257—Presented by C. A. Chandler of East Bridgewater—Relative to vehicles and highways, Jan. 12, 1914.

261—Presented by C. A. Chandler of East Bridgewater—Relative to reckless operation of motor vehicles, Jan. 12, 1914.

267—Presented by J. B. Hall, Jr., of Great Barrington—Relative to highway improvement, Jan. 14, 1914.

271—Presented by J. J. Burlingame of Boston—Relative to regulation of side lights on motor and horse-drawn vehicles, Jan. 15, 1914.

272—Presented by P. E. Murray, Jr.—Oil on public highways, damages, Jan. 1, 1914.

273—Presented by P. E. Murray, Jr.—Oil on public highways, damages, Jan. 1, 1914.

274—Presented by P. E. Murray, Jr.—Oil on public highways, damages, Jan. 1, 1914.

275—Presented by P. E. Murray, Jr.—Oil on public highways, damages, Jan. 1, 1914.

## HOW TO SOLDER ALUMINUM PARTS

Soldering aluminum is a task that requires skill and caution to get satisfactory results. To use aluminum solder, the broken pieces of aluminum must be thoroughly cleaned, and then heated in a blow flame. When the aluminum is hot enough the solder is rubbed over the broken surfaces which it covers evenly, and when the surface is well covered it must be well brushed with a metal brush. After each part has been so tinned, they are again heated until the solder melts, and are then pressed firmly together, and whenever possible, they should be clamped. This method will give a strong joint, but should not be used on parts that are to be subject to very severe strains. In such a case a new part is best.

A series of "week-end parties" are being given by the Erie (Pa.) Motorcycle Club, which serve to keep the members in close touch with each other during the winter months.

A number of men are now training to carry war despatches in the Irish army. These men are equipped with first class motorcycles, and many of them come from the first families of Belfast.

Joseph Esler, of Quincy, Ill., has just completed a motorcycle trip through Iowa and Illinois. Last year, Mr. Esler toured Europe on a motorcycle, and next summer he is planning a five-months round-the-world tour a wheel. His proposed trip covers about 30,000 miles.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists has continued to make rapid advancement during the past year, more than 5000 new members having been added to the organization during 1913. This makes a total of over 25,000 motorcyclists who have joined the national association since its organization 10 years ago.

Frames and Crank Shafts Straightened. All kinds of gears made and set. BEAUTY. Rebuilding, Brazing, Forging and Autogenous Welding. General Machine Work and Automobile Trade.

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More Than 4000 Pieces

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## Men's and Women's Hose

35c and 50c Hose 25c 75c to 1.00 Hose 45c 1.00 to 1.25 Hose 65c 1.50 to 2.25 Hose 95c

One year ago Chandler & Co. held the largest hosiery sale in their history. This year they expect to make it still larger—and the greatest importers and makers in America are cooperating with them. The offering consists of thousands of boxes of the finest and most desirable hosiery made, in weights and qualities suitable for wear now and for spring.

The newest styles, the choicest qualities, the best fabrics, direct from the regular stocks of the greatest importer in America, who receives yearly a large percentage of all the fine hosiery coming from Germany. Also the best regular lines of Silk Hose from two of the greatest Silk Hosiery Mills, sold to Chandler & Co. at the lowest known prices for fine Hosiery in these splendid regular qualities.

NOTE—A plentiful quantity of Standard Silk Hosiery is included in this sale, as this is the greatest season for silk hose ever known.

Women's Hose at 25c—Light and medium weight. Black, Tan and White Lisle Hose. Black, Tan, White and Colored Thread Silk Boot Hose. Medium and heavyweight Black Cotton Hose. Black, Tan and Colored Embroidered Mercerized Hose. Black Ingrain Lisle Hose. Black Lisle Hose, lace ankle effects. Black Lisle Lavender Welt Hose. Included are hundreds of pairs of Thread Silk Boot Hose. Values 35c and 50c. All at..... **25c**

Men's Hose at 25c—Silk Lisle Hose Embroidered on Black, Tan, Navy, Cadet, Purple, Gray, Hunter's Green Grounds, Silk-shot Hose in Black, Tan, Navy; also Hose in Jacquard effects, polka dot effects, clocked effects. Many pairs of Thread Silk Hose included in this lot. Values 35c and 50c. All **25c**

Women's Hose at 35c—Special offering of Pure Thread Silk Boot Hose in Black, Tan and White; also Medium Weight, Fine Grade, Black Silk Lisle Hose; Double Garter Top; Extra Spliced Sole, Heels and Toes. Value 50c. All at..... **35c**

Men's Silk Hose at 35c—Pure Thread Silk Hose; Black, Tan, Navy, White, Cadet and Burgundy; Extra-spliced Soles, Heels and Toes. Value 50c. All at..... **35c**

Women's Silk Hose at 45c—Pure Thread Silk Hose, light and medium weights; evening and street shades. A quantity of all black. Many pairs have double garter tops. Values 85c and 1.00. All at..... **45c**

Women's Silk Hose at 65c—Light and Medium Weight Thread Silk Hose; Double Mercerized and Double Lisle Garter Tops. Black, Tan, White, Navy, Taupe, Purple, Green, Bronze and Evening Shades. A quantity of All Silk Hose is included in this lot. Values 1.00 and 1.25. All at..... **65c**

Women's Silk Hose at 95c—Medium and Heavy Pure Thread Silk Hose. Wide, Double Silk Lisle Garter Tops; extra long, Double Silk Garter Tops; inner-lined Lisle Garter Tops in Black; also Light and Medium Weights in new shades for Street and Evening Wear. Also about fifty pairs of very fine Gauze Thread Silk Hose with Paris Lace Clock. Values are 1.50, 2.00 and 2.25. All at..... **95c**

Sample Hosiery—Included are a number of pairs of samples; also some subject to very slight irregularities, not affecting the wear, and all guaranteed by Chandler & Co.

## Sale—Men's Silk Neckwear and Mufflers

Regular 50c Knit Ties for..... **25c**  
Regular 1.50 Knit Ties for..... **55c**

Regular 2.00 and 2.50 Ties for..... **95c**  
Regular 3.50 to 5.00 Mufflers for..... **2.25**

Chandler & Co. do not carry men's neckwear regularly in stock, hence prices have been made to sell this entire lot of Neckwear at once. It is from the most celebrated maker of Silk Knit Neckwear in the country, and sold during the past month for double the above prices, and in many instances more.

## Fine Muslin Underwear

1.00 to 1.50 Garments 68c 1.50 to 2.50 Garments 1.00 3.00 to 4.50 Garments 1.95 5.00 to 7.00 Garments 2.95

Probably Chandler & Co.'s greatest sale of Muslin Underwear during the entire year. Note specially that numbers of these garments are at *even less than Half Price*. Note also that on many of them the embroideries are the finest imported into this country by any makers of muslin underwear, and that every garment is from one of Chandler & Co.'s very best makers, not less than six of whom contributed the lots included in this sale.

Of great interest are the remarkable values in custom finished embroidery undergarments—in lace trimmed night gowns and petticoats—in torchon lace trimmed skirts at very low prices—in cotton crepe night gowns—in embroidery trimmed drawers—in allover embroidered corset covers—in cotton crepe slips—in novelty night gowns—in high and square neck night gowns—in golf petticoats.

Some idea of the great values can be had from the following advertised lots:

Undergarments, worth 1.00 to 1.50, for 68c—Nainsook and cotton crepe Night Gowns, beautifully trimmed, worth 1.00 to 1.50. White Skirts, flat and ruffle effects, with lace and embroidery, worth 1.00 to 1.50. Long Slips, lace and embroidery, worth 1.00. Combinations, many pretty styles, worth 1.50. Drawers, daintily trimmed, worth 1.00 to 1.50. Corset Covers, many styles, worth 1.00 to 1.50. All priced..... **68c**

Undergarments, worth 1.50 to 2.50 for 1.00—Night Gowns, beautifully trimmed, worth 1.50 and 2.00. Skirts with trimmings of laces and embroideries, worth 1.50 to 2.25. Slips of nainsook and cotton crepe, worth 2.00 and 2.50. Combinations elaborately trimmed, nainsook and crepe, worth 1.50 to 2.00. Drawers, worth 1.50 to 2.00. Corset Covers, worth 2.00 and 2.25. All priced..... **1.00**

Undergarments, worth 3.00 to 4.50 for 1.95—Night Gowns, high and low neck, worth 3.00 to 4.50. Skirts, imported trimmings, worth 3.00 to 4.50. Long Slips, great variety, worth 3.00 to 4.50. Combinations, trimmed, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Drawers, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Corset Covers, worth 3.00 and 4.00. All priced..... **1.95**

La Vida Corsets—In several models. Not all sizes in each style, but a fair range of sizes in the lot. Values 5.00, 7.50, 10.00 to 15.00. All..... **2.75**

Undergarments, worth 5.00 to 6.00 for 2.95—Beautiful lace and embroidery Night Gowns, worth 5.00 and 6.00. Lace-trimmed Skirts, flat and ruffled styles, worth 5.00 and 6.00. Many styles in lace and emb'y-trimmed Slips, worth 5.00 and 6.00. Lace-trimmed and emb'y-trimmed Combinations, worth 5.00 and 6.00. All priced..... **2.95**

Undergarments and Negligees, worth 7.00 and 8.00, with a few 10.00 Styles, for 3.95—Lace-trimmed Slips, worth 7.00 to 10.00. Novelty Night Gowns, worth 7.00 to 10.00. Elaborately trimmed Drawers, worth 6.00 to 8.00. Albatross Negligees, worth 6.00 to 8.00. All priced..... **3.95**

Undergarments and Negligees worth 8.00 to 12.00 for 5.00—Very fine lace-trimmed Lingerie Slips, worth 10.00 to 12.00. Many new lace and emb'y-trimmed Night Gowns, worth 10.00 and 12.00. Expensive white Skirts, imported embroideries, worth 8.00 to 12.00. Albatross and French Flannel Negligees, after imported models, worth 10.00 to 12.00. All priced..... **5.00**

## Corsets at Greatly Reduced Prices

Bon Ton Corsets—In several different styles. Not all sizes in each model, but a good range of sizes in the lot. Values 10.00 and 12.00. All..... **2.00**

## SUITS, DRESSES COATS, WAISTS

## READY-TO-WEAR

## ALL AT GREATEST DISCOUNTS

## Wool Suits

Value	Price
12 Broadcloth Suits.....	40.00 <b>25.00</b>
3 Mixture Suits.....	35.00 <b>16.50</b>
3 Taupe Cheviot Suits.....	30.00 <b>16.50</b>
2 Combination Suits.....	40.00 <b>19.50</b>
2 Navy Crepe Cheviot Suits.....	48.00 <b>29.50</b>
3 Crepe Cheviot Suits.....	35.00 <b>19.50</b>
4 Fancy Weave Suits.....	35.00 <b>22.50</b>
2 Plum 3-piece Suits.....	65.00 <b>40.00</b>
1 3-piece Suit, Chiffon Waist.....	75.00 <b>55.00</b>
2 Taupe Broadcloth Suits.....	60.00 <b>40.00</b>
2 Green Suits.....	45.00 <b>30.00</b>
2 Brown Cloth Suits.....	48.00 <b>35.00</b>

## Navy and Black Suits

1 Black Broadcloth Suit.....	75.00 <b>35.00</b>
2 Crepe Cheviot Suits, black.....	35.00 <b>22.50</b>
1 Navy Cheviot Suit.....	30.00 <b>16.50</b>
3 Blue Serge Suits.....	35.00 <b>16.50</b>
5 Navy Broadcloth Suits.....	40.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Black Cheviot Suits.....	35.00 <b>19.50</b>
6 Navy Suits, chev. and crepe.....	29.50 <b>16.50</b>
2 Dressy Black Suits.....	65.00 <b>45.00</b>
1 Blk. Bro'd Satin Suit 3 pcs.....	95.00 <b>40.00</b>

## Velvet and Corduroy Suits

4 Corduroy Suits.....	45.00 <b>22.50</b>
3 Corduroy Suits.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>
2 Fur Trim. Velutina Suits.....	65.00 <b>30.00</b>
2 Brown Velutina Suits.....	50.00 <b>35.00</b>
3 Burgundy Plush Suits.....	65.00 <b>40.00</b>
3 Navy Velutina Suits.....	45.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Black Velutina Suits.....	45.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Velvet Suits.....	35.00 <b>19.50</b>
1 Taupe Velvet Suit.....	35.00 <b>16.50</b>

Now is the period of the year when importer, manufacturer and retailer alike make their greatest reductions. An importer with \$2000 worth of models will close them out at \$500 or \$750, and a manufacturer with \$1000 worth of dresses or suits will close them out at half or less the regular price. Chandler & Co. announce for Monday the sale of large purchases of fine merchandise from their own importers and manufacturers—also the clearance of their own stock.

## Model Suits

Value	Price
1 Linker Wist. Duveltyne Suit.....	95.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Jenny Chiffon Velvet Suit.....	250.00 <b>55.00</b>
1 Copenhagen Duveltyne Mod.....	85.00 <b>40.00</b>
1 Open. Silk Poplin Suit.....	110.00 <b>65.00</b>

## Street Coats

2 Imp. Velvet Street Coats.....	150.00 <b>45.00</b>
1 Tan Street Coat.....	25.00 <b>10.00</b>
1 Novelty Cloth Street Coat.....	60.00 <b>30.00</b>
1 Imported Coat.....	195.00 <b>40.00</b>
1 Street Coat of Velvet.....	100.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Imp. Bengaline Silk Coat.....	125.00 <b>55.00</b>
1 Bolivia Cloth Short Coat.....	35.00 <b>22.50</b>
1 Wool Sport Coats.....	18.50 <b>10.50</b>
2 Broadcloth Silk Poplin Coats.....	75.00 <b>35.00</b>
10 Wool Street Coats.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>

## Auto and Steamer Coats

5 Fur Trimmed Street Coats.....	25.00 <b>15.00</b>
2 Broad. Coats, fur collars.....	29.50 <b>18.50</b>
4 Coats, Boucle Cloth.....	25.00 <b>15.00</b>
1 Street Coat, Hudson seal collar.....	115.00 <b>35.00</b>
3 Auto and Steamer Coats.....	58.00 <b>40.00</b>
2 Wool Plush Coats.....	40.00 <b>25.00</b>
1 Blue Wool Plush Coat.....	58.00 <b>25.00</b>
4 Mixture Coats.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>

## Evening Coats

Value	Price
1 Brocade Evening Coat.....	100.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Velvet and Metal Cloth Coat.....	150.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Ermine Trimmed Even. Coat.....	95.00 <b>45.00</b>
1 Purple Tinsel Cloth Coat.....	75.00 <b>22.50</b>
3 Char. Wraps, Marabou trim.....	58.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Brocade Silk Poplin Coat.....	100.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Blue emb. Velvet Coat.....	130.00 <b>40.00</b>
1 Plush Coat, fur trimmed.....	250.00 <b>100.00</b>
3 Chiffon Coat, fur.....	95.00 <b>55.00</b>

## Afternoon Gowns

4 Brocade Matelasse Gowns.....	75.00 <b>45.00</b>
9 Charmeuse Aft'n Gowns.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>
4 Foulard Gowns.....	30.00 <b>16.50</b>
4 Charmeuse Gowns.....	45.00 <b>19.50</b>
3 Velvet Afternoon Gowns.....	50.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Blue Velvet Aft'n Gowns.....	110.00 <b>65.00</b>
5 Brocade Velvet Gowns.....	145.00 <b>65.00</b>
1 Rajah 3-Piece Gown.....	225.00 <b>65.00</b>
1 Charmeuse and Eponge.....	75.00 <b>25.00</b>
1 Charmeuse and Eponge.....	65.00 <b>25.00</b>

## Street Dresses

Value	Price
7 Tailored Velvet Dresses.....	29.50 <b>16.50</b>
3 Broadcloth Street Dresses.....	60.00 <b>35.00</b>
5 Odd Serge Dresses.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>
2 Tailored Velvet Dresses.....	50.00 <b>25.00</b>

## Evening Gowns

1 White Crystal Beaded Tunic Gown.....	110.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 American Beauty "Beaded Tunic" Gown.....	125.00 <b>45.00</b>
1 Old Blue and Gold Chiffon Gown.....	75.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Evening Gown of blue tulle and lace.....	100.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Bro'd Charmeuse Dress.....	170.00 <b>65.00</b>
2 Tailored Chiffon Dancing Gowns.....	45.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Tunic Evening Gowns.....	75.00 <b>35.00</b>
14 Dancing Dresses of Chiffon Taffeta. Special.....	16.50
1 Green Chiffon Beaded Evening Gown.....	150.00 <b>75.00</b>
1 Metal Cloth Even'g Gown.....	125.00 <b>50.00</b>

## Model Gowns

Value	Price
1 Jeanne Hallet Model Evening Gown.....	185.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Premet Model Even. Gown.....	175.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Model Evening Gown.....	200.00 <b>75.00</b>
1 Mayer Street Gown.....	150.00 <b>45.00</b>
1 Chignon Mdl. Ev'g Gown.....	100.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Blk Tolman Mdl. Gown.....	150.00 <b>45.00</b>

## Waists

6 Figured Crepe Waists.....	12.75 <b>5.75</b>
4 French Voile Waists.....	12.50 <b>5.75</b>
7 Hand'chief Linen Waists.....	7.50 <b>4.50</b>
4 Bk Crepe de Chine Waists.....	12.75 <b>4.50</b>
7 French Linen Waists.....	7.75 <b>4.50</b>
11 Viyella Flannel Shirts.....	7.50 <b>4.50</b>
6 French Batiste Waists.....	8.75 <b>6.50</b>
2 Imp. Voile French Waists.....	16.50 <b>7.50</b>
56 Crepe Waists, low collars.....	2.50 <b>1.50</b>

## Misses' Suits

18 Velvet Suits.....	40.00 and 45.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Chiffon Velvet Suits.....	55.00 <b>35.00</b>
1 Fitch Trimmed Velvet Suit.....	85.00 <b>45.00</b>
5 Crepe Cheviot Suits.....	37.50 <b>25.00</b>
4 Cheviot Suits.....	30.00 <b>18.50</b>
5 Black Diagonal Suits.....	30.00 <b>16.50</b>
3 Junior Misses' Suits, size 13.....	25.00 <b>9.75</b>

## Misses' Dresses

Value	Price
5 Fur Trim'd Velvet'n Gowns.....	42.50 <b>25.00</b>
4 Dresses of Imp. peau de chevre.....	45.00 <b>25.00</b>
3 Plaid Taffeta Dresses.....	25.00 <b>15.00</b>
5 Velvet'n Dresses.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>
7 Charmeuse Dresses.....	37.50 <b>25.00</b>
9 Crepe de Chine Ev'g Gowns.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>
11 Chiffon and Charmeuse Evening Gowns.....	25.00 <b>16.50</b>
3 Crepe Meteor Ev'g Gowns.....	35.00 <b>25.00</b>

## Misses' Coats

12 Stripe Boucle Coats.....	25.00 <b>12.50</b>
10 Wool Plush Coats.....	30.00 <b>12.50</b>
17 Top Coats.....	25.00 <b>14.50</b>
9 Worumbo Chinchilla Coats.....	30.00 <b>18.50</b>
7 Imported Corduroy Coats.....	30.00 <b>18.50</b>
5 Fur Collar Vicuna Coats.....	35.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Chiffon Velvet Coats.....	40.00 <b>25.00</b>
1 Imported Cut Velour Coat, skunk fur trimmed.....	55.00 <b>35.00</b>
2 Velour Coats, fur trimmed.....	40.00 <b>25.00</b>
2 Plush Waists, fur collar.....	65.00 <b>35.00</b>

## Inexpensive Dresses

18 Tailored Broadcloth and Etamine Dresses.....	15.00 <b>7.50</b>
11 French Serge Dresses.....	15.00 <b>7.50</b>
22 Dresses of Imp. Velveteen.....	18.50 <b>10.95</b>
17 Crepe de Chine Dresses.....	18.50 <b>13.50</b>
14 Wool Challie Dresses.....	25.00 <b>15.00</b>
19 Velveteen Dresses.....	25.00 <b>15.00</b>

## "Hickson's" Hats

Hickson's Prices were 15.00, 20.00, to 30.00

We purchased them and all will be sold at

**5.00 and 7.50**

Nearly every season this celebrated New York maker of ladies' suits, probably the best known maker in New York City, whose place of business is on Fifth Avenue, very near the Cathedral, closes out to Chandler & Co.'s dress goods department the beautiful foreign cloths remaining in his stock.

When the purchase was being made this year Chandler & Co. were informed that there were about 135 hats remaining—most of them in exceptionally stylish shapes from Paris. It was decided to close them out, and they were bought at a very low price.

## "Hickson's" Dress Fabrics

Broadcloths—Suits—Homespun—Zibelines—Ratines—Diagonals—Serges

On sale Monday at a fraction of their values

In addition, Chandler & Co. will close out various lines of expensive black goods from their own stock, and will dispose of their entire stock of imported voiles, at a most unheard-of price.

Value	Price
95 yds. Fancy Broadcloth.....	2.75 <b>1.00</b>
75 yds. Imp. Broadcloth.....	3.00 <b>1.25</b>
6 1/2 yds. Satin Stripe Suit.....	2.50 <b>.95</b>
22 yds. Cheek Suiting, 54 in. 2.50	<b>1.00</b>
55 yds. Scotch Homespun Suiting.....	2.00 <b>.95</b>
7 yds. Mixed Suiting.....	2.00 <b>.95</b>
8 yds. Wool Brocade.....	2.50 <b>.95</b>
15 yds. Ratine.....	2.00 <b>.95</b>
5 yds. English Serge gray.....	2.50 <b>1.25</b>
10 yds. Gray Diagonal Suiting.....	2.50 <b>1.25</b>
5 yds. Zibeline.....	3.00 <b>.95</b>
10 1/2 yds. Ottoman Cloth.....	2.50 <b>.95</b>
15 1/2 yds. Navy Satin Diagonal Cloth.....	2.50 <b>.95</b>
6 1/2 yds. Lavender Serge.....	2.00 <b>.75</b>
16 1/2 yds. Blue and Black Mixed Ratine.....	3.00 <b>1.25</b>
9 yds. Novelty Zibeline.....	3.00 <b>1.50</b>
8 1/2 yds. Navy Franelle Cloth.....	2.00 <b>.75</b>
6 1/2 yds. Bedford Cord.....	2.80 <b>.95</b>

## Black Dress Goods

Value	Price
24 yds. Wool Brocade.....	2.00 <b>.95</b>
9 yds. Wool Satin Bengal.....	1.50 <b>.75</b>
30 yds. Broadcloth, 50 in. 2.00	<b>1.50</b>
20 yds. Broadcloth, 54 in. 2.75	<b>2.00</b>
54 yds. Navy Stripe Suiting.....	2.00 <b>.95</b>
30 yds. Grenadine.....	1.25 <b>.35</b>

## Selling Fine Furs at HALF PRICE

The assortment of furs which will be shown Monday in this sale is actually larger than in November and December, and such furs as Pointed Fox, White Fox, Mole, Persian Lamb, Cross Fox, Mink, Baum Marten, Fitch, Red Fox, Australian Opossum, etc., are on sale at 50 cents on the dollar—also, these furs are in the carefully selected fine qualities.

The interest in this great sale continues, and every lady having furs to buy this winter ought to examine the values and take advantage of them.

The following sample values show how this great purchase is being sold:</



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914

## Panama Canal Is Taking on More Permanent Aspect



Balboa terminals, Pacific entrance to the great "water bridge," and expected to be a place of much importance, where work is hastened for establishment of government colony, administration buildings and huge docks

## Engineer Long Engaged on the Project Describes Waterway and Its Environs Much as They Will Appear From Vessels

## TERMINAL CITIES GROW

Gradually the real Panama canal is beginning to appear, the canal as it is to be seen from the decks of passing vessels in the years to come. The walls and foundations of this wonderfully engineered structure have been finished, the bridging of the two continents by water has been accomplished, and out of the scaffolding of steam shovels, work trains, dredges and derricks is emerging a waterway of placid streams and pleasant lakes, whose banks are clad with tropical vegetation and whose terminals are marked by busy docks, great hotels and attractive winter resort colonies.

This new aspect of the canal is indicated by Fred De V. Sill of Cohoes, N. Y., a junior engineer who has been identified with the government work at Panama for the last six years, and who now is on leave of absence in the United States. He is one of that group of young American engineers who were attracted by the greatness of the undertaking on the isthmus, and who have made for themselves such an excellent record on the canal job. Many interesting bits of information about the Canal Zone and what it promises to be are brought out in his description as given to a representative of the Monitor.

## Panama City Expectant

"Already Panama city is beginning to make ready for the coming of a freight and tourist traffic that will center upon it from the four quarters of the globe," said Mr. Sill. "Suburbs and winter resorts are being planned and projected, new hotels have been built, and the Panamanians are looking forward hopefully to the time when their city will be catalogued as one of the world's great ports of international trade."

"A mile or so north of the city American interests are now developing a large section of the shore as a suburban home and winter resort. At this point a low-lying promontory, called Pina Prieta, projects into the Pacific and encloses an excellent bathing beach. Its nearness to Panama and the Balboa terminals and its natural charm are relied on to make it a popular quarter of the new community. With the letting of the water into the canal and the hiding of the gates and locks the tourist travel has fallen off a bit, but this is expected to increase steadily after the official opening and the beginning of the passing of vessels from one end to the other. A great number of the passengers on these inter-oceanic liners, as well as those on the coastal vessels, will probably stop off while the boats are docking or being locked through, as the case may be, and both terminal cities will no doubt be crowded with tourists and sightseers from one end of the year to the other.

## SURVEY STEAMER PATTERSON BUSY PATROL OF THE PACIFIC PAYS VISIT TO HONOLULU

HONOLULU—The little United States coast and geodetic survey steamer Patterson, comfortably ensconced in the new inner-island drydock Hooloa for minor repairs and a new coat of paint, is the subject of considerable interest along the waterfront and Capt. James B. Miller, the commanding officer, receives visitors cordially, according to the Star-Bulletin.

The Patterson is not unknown in Hawaiian waters, for only last March she left here after partially completing a survey of the coast of Maui. She returns here to complete that survey and Captain Miller said that, after that work is finished, a similar undertaking would be commenced on the coasts of Molokai and Hawaii. Therefore there is plenty of work for the little steamer and her crew in Hawaii and she is destined to remain here until the first of next May.

Upon leaving Honolulu last March the Patterson proceeded to Seattle, where repairs were made, and then she

ber of people who have come to Panama, not for a day or a week, but for several months. From the element thus represented is expected to develop a winter colony that will give the city the name of a popular resort. The city of Panama itself offers much that is interesting to such people. It is a community of quaint and dignified Spanish dwellings, palm shaded streets and picturesque plazas, lying between the green hills and the blue sea.

"The ground floors of many such dwellings have been rented for shops, while their wealthy owners have retreated to the second floors. Some of these old streets are strung with telephone and electric light wires and are made more busy by passing street cars. Public buildings of modern architecture are finding their place in various quarters of the city, but the picturesqueness of the

at all pleased with. The Panamanians are a proud people and do not altogether enjoy the fact that they owe much of their present prominence to the Americans. In recognition of their feeling about the road to the summer colony, however, the government recently ceded to them a right of way through the American territory and they now do not have to leave legal Panama soil in going back and forth from their homes to their business in the summer months.

## Panamanians Progressive

"Panama has its opera house, and we get some really good performances there, for most of the Spanish and Italian opera companies bound for South America stop over in the city and play for a week or two. And of course there is the inevitable vaudeville and motion picture house. A new hotel, the Inter-

Paris and they are as attractive and as talented as you could wish to see.

"In one way the canal is to be a surprise to the visitors who pass through it after it is opened. For the last three or four years magazines and newspapers have given the American public, and people of other countries as well, pictures of a great raw cut through the hills, with ragged banks of dirt, swamps filled with destroyed trees, and looks that have more impressiveness than beauty.

## Vegetation Luxuriant

"But now rich tropical vegetation is covering all the bare spots. Bamboos hung with beautifully colored orchids and trailing and hanging vines are rapidly hiding the high banks from view, and the canal will soon give to the casual glance much more the appearance of

to remain as it is. It has been decided to let the jungle grow as it will instead of attempting any clearing, as a better protection in time of war. No one will be allowed to occupy any farms or holdings, and hunting has been greatly restricted. It is doubtful, too, whether any roads can be built through this district. The swampy and soft lands are very difficult to build upon and the short distances that have been spanned by road have required a good deal of ingenious engineering and no little money.

## Terminal Changes

"Two of the greatest changes in the zone will come at Panama and Colon terminals. Panama city really is about two miles away from the Pacific entrance to the canal, and it is at Balboa that the official government colony, the administration buildings and machine shops

this work is completed the dirt between the piers so formed will be dug out, and the water allowed to come in. Thus the work will all be done on land and the water admitted afterward. There are to be 3000 'gold employees' permanently assigned to the canal. By 'gold employees' we mean the skilled laborers who receive high pay. We call the unskilled laborers the 'silver employees.' The greater number of these permanent workers on the canal will have their headquarters at Balboa and a ready-made set of concrete houses is to be erected soon for their residence.

## Colon Preparing

"Colon, at the other end of the canal, promises to become a prosperous and busy terminal as well. Here the government has the Washington hotel, matching the Tivoli hotel in Panama.

## Rough and Bare Spots so Much Pictured Becoming Covered With Vegetation and Banks Will Look Like Wooded Hills

## A NEW WINTER RESORT

panies constructing coal stations on neighboring islands, but I do not see how this would be done, as none of these islands has the requisite harbor.

"It will be with a very certain sense of loss that the great force of employees will leave when the canal is finished. They have grown to like the work and the country, they have formed pleasant associations, and have had good times together. In the first years of the building of the canal some of the men quit and sailed for the United States, but they were soon back again. There has been some talk of the force being taken to Alaska for the construction of railroads, and many of the engineers would like nothing better. There has been a good opportunity to save one's wages, and many of the workers are going to buy farms. One can hear drill foremen, locomotive engineers and employees of various classifications, talking about the farms they are to own in Florida and other southern states, and what they are going to raise on them.

"But the days of working on the big job will always be pleasant memories to all of them. Their imagination has been fired by the size and significance of the undertaking and they have done splendid work. You hear a great deal about the wonderful work that has been done by Colonel Goethals in Panama and not so much about what has been made possible by the earnestness and ability of the men under him. Don't misunderstand me on this point. Colonel Goethals deserves all credit for his splendid administrative powers. But I am sure he himself is not pained with the sentimental stories that have been written about his personality.

"It looks as if the forecast that the canal would become a great center of world traffic is to be shown correct. There promises to be not only a passing of vessels from ocean to ocean but a great deal of transferring of cargoes. Vessels sailing from the United States to the South American Atlantic ports will have a great deal of freight that will be transferred by rail or lighters across the isthmus to steamers plying between the Pacific ports of the two continents, and vice versa. Engineering has almost completed its part on the canal. Now it is for commerce to carry on the good work."



General view of Panama city, in which preparations are going on for handling freight traffic, tourists and winter colonists—View in upper picture is at right of this one

place will probably long remain to interest the visitor.

"Once a week the main plaza of the city, which has been nicknamed 'Richman's plaza,' presents an interesting sight. This is on the occasion of the weekly concert by the national band. In the pavilion on the little park in the center of the plaza the band plays selections from the operas, for Central Americans are very fond of opera, and the latest airs from the United States, and play them well. I can tell you. And under the electric lights and the palms circle and circle again streams of Americans and natives, chatting and exchanging greetings as they walk. There used to be an iron fence about this park and the wealthier people walked around on the inside while the poorer class circled the outside, always going in the opposite direction; but this has been done away with and the people mingle together more or less.

## Amusements Increase

"Bathing and motoring already offer attractions to the visitors in the city, and the next year or two will probably add other sources of pleasure. There is a very interesting road leading to the old city of Panama, that was sacked by Morgan in the seventeenth century and was abandoned for this more protected site. A number of old buildings and bits of masonry still mark the spot. Half way to the old city is a bathing beach that is very popular. Bathing by moonlight, when the tide is right, is the favorite sport. 'Beach parties,' they call them, and they are usually followed by a dance in the pavilion near the shore and a supper party.

"It is in this general direction from the city that the summer homes of the well-to-do Panamanians are located. Until recently these people had to pass through American zone territory to reach their homes, a fact they were not

national, has just been finished, making four in all, including the government hotel, the Tivoli, with its new addition. At present some of the big boats arrive at Panama the day before others sail, so there is a doubling up of visitors staying over night in the city, and the hotels cannot take care of them. This indicates that other hotels must follow soon, although the opening of the new passenger railroad will take away many to Colon for the night.

"English is spoken by a great many of the Panamanians. They have an excellent national college there, under an American head, and send their graduates to several of the colleges in the United States. A good many of the girls are educated in Washington, D. C., and in

a sharply defined valley in the green New England hills. As the waters of the lakes have risen, the destroyed trees have been hidden, the remains of the confiscated villages burned by the engineers have disappeared, and the lake borders have been changed to the heavily foliaged jungle on the uplands. The locks, too, are assuming a beauty all their own, now that the cranes and machinery are being removed, especially at night when they are flooded with the light from scores of electric light clusters.

"Some question has been raised in the public thought at times as to what disposition would be made of the land on the zone that is not used for the canal itself. But probably it will be allowed

will be erected. Panama itself has no real harbor. The only boats that come there are small sailing vessels that lie on their sides when the tide goes out, and are loaded and unloaded by means of wagons driven to them over the sands.

"The Balboa Terminals, as the new colony is to be called, is to be built partly on the great fan-shaped flat of land that has been made from the canal dumpings. Here the great drydock is being built by the navy department and the new wharves, which will be 1000 feet long, a length that will accommodate the largest vessel afloat today. An ingenious method is being used in their construction. A series of concrete caissons are being sunk into the mud and dirt a little way from the harbor. As soon as

There are a great laundry and a bakery here that have been used during the building of the canal, and these will probably be retained for workers and tourists alike. One of the schemes is to have the passengers on the vessels entering one terminal send their laundry ashore on arrival. This will be cared for by quick modern methods and sent back to the ship before the vessel completes the passage of the canal. There will be a system of great docks here as well as at Balboa.

"Coaling of vessels is one of the problems to be handled by the canal commission, and it is now thought that permission to erect coaling stations on the canal will be given to private companies.

"A large steel concern which is to run a line of steamers to its mines in Chile is eager to build one of these coaling stations, it is said. Its plan, as reported, is to carry ore to the United States and bring back coal on the return trips. The coaling stations will be located along the route of the canal in the larger bodies of water. This is to be done because the terminals will be too crowded. The government plan for storing the coal is to keep it in great concrete bins under water and dredge it out as required. This will avoid the hazard of fire, a thing to be guarded against especially in that climate. There has been some talk of private com-

## RENAISSANCE EMANCIPATION SEEN

Trend Away From Set Forms Illustrated by Contrast Between Jane Austen and Later Realistic Writers

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The influence exercised by art and literature upon contemporary thought has depended rather upon its bearing true witness to the feeling of its age than upon the mere beauty of its form and expression. When fresh tracks have had to be made, new ground broken, it has been in proportion to the pioneer work effected by artist and man of letters that the scope of their authority has diminished or increased. A study of the history of literature and art since the latter part of the eighteenth century is the history of study emancipation from the set forms of the renaissance, the demand for freedom which was making itself felt wherever men had begun to think for themselves.

A writer in one of the monthly reviews sees in the forming of the pre-Raphaelite group the first staggering blow dealt at the renaissance, but a blow far more fatal, because universal, had been struck long before this in the events which heralded and found their climax in the French revolution. It may be said that though its influence was still to be felt here and there for the next few decades, the French revolution was the last of renaissance. And it was the men of letters who foresaw, who indeed had no small part in the work of destruction, while the brush still remained service. It was Jean Jacques Rousseau who flung at the world a new gospel which was to sweep away forever the sacred traditions of the past.

But the influence of the renaissance had been tremendous, and it ended hard. The writer of the article mentioned above sees in Jane Austen the last of the novelists whose characters adhere to that formal intellectualism in conversation inspired by the renaissance, and of which Dr. Johnson is perhaps the most famous exponent. It is strange that the writer has not placed Meredith also in this category, unless he shares in the homage of those who would give Meredith a class all to himself, for the greatest of later Victorian novelists, with his careful epigrams and classical allusions, has no place among the modernists. Mr. Galsworthy, Miss May Sinclair, Mrs. Wharton, to mention only a

few, are to be found here, their supreme gift being to mirror things as they are, to show that not only has conversation ceased to be a fine art, but very seldom does its technique bear the least scrutiny.

## Styles Are Contrasted

The contrast between the polished and rounded sentences, the full and stately diction of Jane Austen's characters with that of the modern direct and freer methods, leaves many advantages to the latter, but art and literature demand something more than the merely utilitarian, and if grace and dignity are abandoned to this end, it will mean the retracing of steps, the relearning of certain lessons for future generations.

The relations between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain in the eighties, their efforts, genuine on both sides, to find some common ground of reconciliation, while neither was prepared to yield an inch, and the final dramatic rupture which drove the one into the wilderness, the other to defeat, has probably been written and rewritten more than any event in the political history of the last 50 years.

In the biography of Lord Randolph Churchill by his son, which appeared some years ago, it was the speeches, interviews and letters dealing with this period which attracted the most vital interest. Neither has the interest diminished in the passing of these two men from the arena of politics, and as each fresh work, historical, biographical, political, down to the last and most talked-of for years, the "Life of Henry Labouchere," reaches the public, it is around these events that the reviewer finds and emphasizes the interest and value of the book.

## Gladstone-Chamberlain

A. G. Gardiner in his "Pillars of Society," writing brilliantly and with a discernment too just to be biased, though too individual not to indicate the direction of his thought, has catered generously for the public along the lines of its still unsatisfied curiosity. He has much to say about men and things, but his sketch of the relations between Glad-

stone and Chamberlain and his character study of the latter are peculiarly arresting. He attributes the success of Chamberlain to two main reasons: his power of silence and his inexorable determination. He tells the following story, which carries with it the ring of truth. "On every committee of 13," Mr. Chamberlain said to a friend, "there are 12 men who go to the meetings having given no thought to the subject and prepared to accept some one else's lead. One goes having made up his mind what he means to be done. I always make it my business to be that one."

It is difficult to say whether the role of schoolmaster or disciple is least fortunate in the critic. The public in many cases is grateful for having its opinions formed without the effort of ascertaining what it really thinks; but the process must be tacitly to prosper; coercion breeds rebellion, admiration unstinted may arouse suspicion. The successful critic is he who is big enough to put himself on one side, to remember that opinion is often prejudice, undisciplined enthusiasm not necessarily illuminating to another, and condemnation quite as likely to be the result of lack of sympathy as of righteous judgment. There is genuine homage in much of John Runciman's book on Richard Wagner; where he approves he delights to praise, but he enjoys bitter, unaccountably harsh criticism apparently even more, so that the severity of the schoolmaster is too often untempered by the love of the disciple.

## Wagner Criticized

To "Lohengrin" and the "Meistersinger" Mr. Runciman gives full measure of praise, but the following passage is one among many that may be labeled invective rather than criticism: "Parsifal," he writes, "is the least intelligent, the most pretentious to intellectuality, the most absurd and mirth-provoking ever set to music." Doubtless the thought of the horror and indignation these words would evoke in the thought of the devotee, was a source of grim pleasure to the writer, but it is in such violent prejudice as this that he defeats his object and seriously detracts from the value and dignity of his book.

## GROWTH OF ISLANDS OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES SHOWN

WASHINGTON—The total number of islands under possession of the United States is 8000, according to a report received by the National Geographic Society. The remarkable development of United States island possessions is shown in the report, which says in part: "The islands now support a population of 10,000,000, or more than the entire United States a century ago. Their commerce exceeds \$300,000,000, or more than that of the United States in any year prior to 1850; the American capital invested in them aggregates approximately \$400,000,000; they send out \$100,000,000 of their products every year, and take in exchange nearly \$100,000,000.

The island of Luzon, in the Philippines, is as large as Belgium, Holland and Denmark, which support a population of 15,000,000; Mindanao is as big as Indiana, Hawaii is as large as Connecticut, and Porto Rico is larger than Delaware and Rhode Island put together.

When the United States took hold of Porto Rico 15 years ago there was but one building in the entire island that had been erected for school purposes; today there are 1200 buildings erected for school purposes. There were 25,000 pupils enrolled in the public schools in the first year of the American administration; now the total is 175,000. The island then had one well constructed road of 40 miles, connecting its two principal cities; now there are nearly 1000 miles of road suitable for motor vehicles. Then the production of sugar, the principal crop, was 65,000 tons a year; now it is 365,000. The foreign commerce was about \$20,000,000 a year; now it is nearly \$100,000,000. Then the island bought about \$2,500,000 worth of products a year; now nearly \$40,000,000. Porto Rico and Hawaii sup-

ply about one fourth of the sugar used in the United States.

Hawaii has been extremely prosperous since it became permanently under the American flag in 1900. The assessed value of property has increased one half, the value of the sugar crop has more than doubled, the deposits in banks have trebled, and the deposits in saving banks have quadrupled. The irrigation system is remarkable, and the quantity of sugar produced per acre is far in excess of that of any other spot on the globe.

The Alaskan islands and mainland cost the United States \$7,500,000, an expenditure that many believed to be quite unjustifiable; yet for many years the annual value of the seal skins alone approximated the cost of the entire area, while at present the value of the canned salmon sent from Alaska in a single year is twice as much as the entire possession cost.

## SAN DIEGO PLANS HIGHWAY WORK

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Extensive plans for the improvement of city streets by grading and paving and by the installation of cement walks and curbs on graded streets is before the council, says the Union. Work planned for the coming year will greatly exceed that accomplished during the past 12 months. The intention is to have the city's streets and sidewalks in the best of condition before the opening of the exposition.

It is proposed that sidewalks and curbs be built on graded streets between Broadway and University avenue and First and Thirtieth streets.



# Barrie Playhouse New Theater Shakespeare Restaged

## NEW STAGE ART SHOWN IN MR. CRAIG'S "HAMLET" REVIVAL

How Forbes-Robertson's Art Reveals Best of Three Playhouse Periods—Clever Stage Trickery Can't Save Play With Unsound Idea

"Hamlet" is to be newly staged next week at the Castle Square theater by John Craig and his special art director, Livingston Platt. What is practically a single fixed set has been prepared by Mr. Platt, thus enabling the play to be given under conditions approximating those for which Shakespeare designed the play.

This production is to be an advance in its modernity of idea upon the productions of "The Comedy of Errors" and "Julius Caesar," which Mr. Platt made for Mr. Craig last season. Indications point to a most interesting production, the first one to this favorite Shakespeare tragedy have received in this country along the lines of the new continental school of stage art.

In next week's revival Mr. Craig will act Hamlet, a role in which he has frequently appeared with success. Miss Mary Young will act Ophelia, W. P. Carleton the King, Miss Mabel Colcord the Queen and Walter Walker Polonius. Other leading roles will be taken by Donald Meek and Frederick Ormonde.

### Uses Fixed Stage

"We shall use the portals, as in the other productions, and continue the black side walls as far back as the 'third entrance,' making practically a double fixed stage set. The aspect of the scene will be altered as the action shifts from room to room of the castle and out upon the battlements, but the essential boxed-in stage will remain unchanged," said Mr. Platt in talking of the production.

"The whole effort is to satisfy the imagination of the audience. There will be no attempt at any realistic representation. All will be pictorial. The castles of Hamlet's time were lighted only by flaming torches, and the effect of this quality of light will be sought in the illumination of the gray stone chambers.

"Tapestries were much used then in the houses of the exalted, so we shall use them freely to hang against the gray walls for interiors. Other changes in rooms will be indicated by the shifting of the 'properties.'

"For the churchyard scene the fixed stage walls will serve to define the yard, and at the back Danish pines will aid the picture. In the visions of Hamlet's father there will be no attempt at the theatrically supernatural.

"Despite the gray and black walls the scenes will not be gloomy, but brilliant in the warm hues of the stained glass window. The play's pageantry will have its full share of attention, and we hope will satisfy the audience with colorful pictures. Of one feature we are sure of commendation—the play will be given within three hours; waits between scenes being of only a few seconds' length, and between the acts five minutes or less."

Mr. Platt not only designs and invents his scenic effects, but also designs the costumes and devises the light effects which are so important in this new type of stage art. He is thus practical man and artist in one, a type of stage worker common abroad. In this country there are few: two are working in Boston—Mr. Platt and Mr. Urban.

### Simplicity Sought

The latter's work at the Boston opera house is on a vastly more elaborate scheme of beauty than is attempted by Mr. Platt, who is seeking in "Hamlet" beauty simplified, that the performance may maintain Elizabethan speed in presentation. He considers his "Hamlet" production of the coming week as nearer his ideal of stage decoration than he has achieved since leaving Bruges, Belgium, where he was art director for two years at the state opera house.

Much credit is due to John Craig for his willingness to experiment with the new stagecraft in stock productions, where other American producers are still wary, continuing in the conventional routine of the easel painting ideal of stage decoration that has ruled for a century. Only Miss Anglin has made the change, engaging Mr. Platt to produce four Shakespeare plays for her on the strength of "The Comedy of Errors" revival made last spring for Mr. Craig.

### Actor of Romance

There is historical significance in the ripe art of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who comes to the Shubert a week from Monday for his final appearances in Boston. This notable actor, while adapting his methods to the changed conditions of the modern stage, represents in his art the distillation of the best stage influences of the past half century.

For he was an actor of repute before the success of the Robertson school of comedy, a school that superseded the romantic school of Bulwer and Knowles and was in turn succeeded by the present naturalistic schools headed by Galsworthy, Pinero, Shaw and Houghton. Forbes-Robertson represents as does no other actor of today the stern traditions of the old tragedians, Phelps, Macready and Siddons.

He retains for the comparatively colorless modern stage the glamour of the old romance of poetic emotion. He was drilled in the grand manner by Samuel Phelps, and continued his career with Henry Irving, the last of the old line, during the latter's prime. The essential

of the old acting was self-dependence, for the actor was unaided by modern scenic illusion, and had to persuade the audience's imagination.

### Fine Training

This persuasion was attained visually and orally by the actor himself. With the drama still largely influenced by the oratorical element of the old playwriting, the actor was trained arduously in niceties of diction and beauty of tone. He was also held to ideals of physical grace.

Forbes-Robertson's beautiful speaking voice, which Bernard Shaw likened to the quality of an organ upon which the clarinet stop only was in use, is a powerful element in his popularity. It is a pleasure just to hear him speak, whatever role he appears in.

While showing the good effects of his training, Forbes-Robertson has wisely changed his style of acting from the oratorical old school to the naturalistic new school, as Joseph Jefferson did, so that when he takes a modern role, as that of Dick Helder in "The Light that Failed," his style is that of today. There is nothing of the "veteran lagging superfluous on the stage" in his work. He ranges from the oratorical to the repressed styles, as style of play demands.

Apart from the intellectual power of his characterizations and the skill with which he visualizes character physically, Forbes-Robertson is set apart by aesthetic individuality that enables him successfully to project spiritual ideas, one of the rarest of histrionic gifts, and really an element of the man himself, rather than any result of training. This noble quality vitalizes Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," a modern morality play in which he has become widely known in this country.

Asetic, too, are his kaleidoscopic Hamlet, his Caesar, his scholar in "Mice and Men," and his clergyman in "The Sacrament of Judas." It was this quality that caused Dante Gabriel Rossetti to select him as model for the masculine figure in his famous painting, "Dante's Love," which now hangs in the Liverpool Art Gallery.

At that time (1870) Johnston Forbes-Robertson was an art student at the Royal Academy in London. He was named for his father, a journalist and art critic, and was schooled at Charterhouse. He completed his education at Rouen and Paris, where he studied painting in various schools.

### Summary of Career

In 1874, quite by chance, he filled in the minor role of Chastelard in "Mary Stuart," at the Princess, London. He became interested in acting, and went on tour with Charles Calvert, playing long engagements at Manchester where he had the benefit of Phelps' tutelage. A summary of Forbes-Robertson's career follows:

1874—Debut as Chastelard in "Mary Stuart," at the old Princess, London.

1876—First appeared at old Lyceum.

1878—Joined the Bancrofts at Prince of Wales and Haymarket.

1880—Joined Modjeska at Court, and with Wilson Barrett at the Princess.

1882—Joined Irving as Claudio in "Much Ado About Nothing," being commended by him to paint the church scene, now hung in Players Club, New York.

1883—Rejoined the Bancrofts at Haymarket for "Leads."

1885—Came to America (for the first time) with Mary Anderson as Pygmalion, Romeo, Orlando, Ingomar, Claudio Melnotte, etc., making his first appearance in New York as Orlando; returning with her to London Lyceum in "The Winter's Tale," for which he also designed the dresses and appointments.

1889—Joined Sir John Hare at the Garrick. Another American tour: Rejoined Irving in "Henry VIII," appearing as Buckingham.

1893—Rejoined John Hare for revival of "Diplomacy," as Julian.

1895—Last engagement with Irving as Launcelot in "King Arthur," afterwards returning to Garrick to play Lucius Clove in Pinero's "Notorious Mrs. Ebbels."

Same year opened Lyceum under his own management with "Romeo and Juliet," Mrs. Patrick Campbell being the Juliet, followed by "Michael and His Lost Angel," "For the Crown," "Magdalen," "The School for Scandal," and "Hamlet," in which, with "Macbeth" and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," he toured Germany and Holland.

1898—Produced and played "Pelléas and Melisande," "The Moonlight Blossom," "The Sacrament of Judas," "Macbeth," "Carrots," and "The Devil's Disciple," by Bernard Shaw.

1900—Married to Miss Gertrude Elliott.

1902—Two seasons under his own management at the Lyric, London, in "Mice and Men," "The Light that Failed," and "Othello," subsequently touring America for two seasons.

1906—After sundry revivals subsequently toured England and America, where he produced "Caesar and Cleopatra" by Shaw in 1906.

1908—Produced "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," at the St. James, London, subsequently transferring Jerome's play to Terry's and in 1909-10 taking it with his English company to Maxine Elliott's theater, N. Y., where it ran an entire season. He then toured Canada at the special invitation of the Gov-

ernor-General. He continued the two following seasons in the same popular play, appearing in every important city in the United States and Canada.

1912—Made his farewell appearance in the English provinces in repertoire.

1913—Opened his farewell season at Drury Lane theater, constituting his last appearance in London, on March 22, appearing successively in "Hamlet," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "The Sacrament of Judas," "The Light that Failed," "Mice and Men," "Caesar and Cleopatra," Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," and "Othello," making his last appearance, on the London stage, in "Hamlet," included in the King's birthday honors list for knighthood.

1915—Opened his farewell American tour in New York city, dedicating the New Shubert theater, on Oct. 2, with Gertrude Elliott, in the same repertoire that he presented in London at Drury Lane. This tour is to continue until the spring of 1915.

### Miss Elliott's Parts

Miss Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robertson) acts leading feminine roles in all the plays her husband offers. She has her best part in the leading role of "Mice and Men," in which she plays a "charity" girl, who is transformed into a fine lady by a philosopher who plans to train her as his wife, but ends in relinquishing her to his dashing nephew.

Another favorite role with her is Cleopatra in "The Merchant of Venice." She plays Portia in "The Light that Failed," Ophelia in "Hamlet" and important slave roles in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and in "The Sacrament of Judas."

Miss Elliott appeared in most of these roles with her husband when he played them at the Hollis Street theater six years ago. She was last seen here in Pinero's farce, "Preserving Mr. Pannure," at the Plymouth theater two years ago. Her principal success was in Mrs. Burnett's melodrama of optimism, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

### Heart in Plays

"We know how to 'trick' scenes so that an audience will laugh or be thrilled, but we have found that it is useless to try to make a play go unless it is founded upon sound ideas," said Sam Forrest, general stage manager for Cohan & Harris, in a recent talk with a Monitor man.

"We used to deceive ourselves for a time with self-congratulation when the audience was kept interested through the evening by means of stage trickery plugs in the holes in the story's logic. But we found that the audiences for such plays stayed small. Those who came laughed a good part of the evening, but when they met their friends they said, 'There was something about the play I didn't like, though it was rather funny.'"

"That playgoer did not attend a second time, nor did what he said influence his friend to go. And so the play was presented to \$200 audiences until we saw it was no use. That play didn't have a sound, humanly interesting idea in it, though we thought it did when we produced it. It had no heart to beat of its own dramatic vitality."

"A case to the point was 'The Fortune Hunter,' which was a simple human story of youth making a success of life, whereas he had thought it a failure, and making his success of his own resources. There was the sound idea of universal appeal that pleased those who saw the play. Of course there was a large amount of surrounding comedy, some of it irrelevant perhaps, but the apple had a sound core."

"Another comedy, telling a story of the rich young idler who bucks up and wins business success with his inherited fortune didn't interest playgoers. The universal element wasn't there. Subconsciously, I believe, playgoers said to themselves: 'Who couldn't make a business success with \$100,000 capital?' They could not interest themselves in the rich youth's success in life as they had in the poor boy's rise to fortune and happiness."

### Maine's Homer

Holman F. Day is at work upon an adaptation for Henry W. Savage of "La Demoiselle du Magasin," "The Girl of the Department Store," a French comedy with music. Mr. Day is to give a New England setting and character to the scenes and roles.

This may be the first real Yankee musical comedy for which we have waited so long, just as we are still waiting for a real New England play in the modern spirit, that shall truthfully represent New England character as it exists on New England traditions—a play or a group of plays that shall picture the Yankee as the Abbey theater pieces picture the Celt.

In his verses and tales Mr. Day has successfully transferred the Maine farmer, storkkeeper, lumberman, lawyer, schoolmistress, farmer's wife, jack-of-all-trades and sailor to the life, with all the harshness—that has resulted from tolling a winning of a living from a stubborn soil, and all the humor of a shrewd provincialism that is not untouched by the educational and political tendencies of the day. If he could but transfer to the boards the atmosphere he so successfully evokes in his tales and lyrics we might have a "Buntz" or a "Regan" of our own.

### MR. COPELAND AT KEITH'S

George Copeland, the pianist, is the notable figure on the bill at B. F. Keith's theater next week, when he will appear twice daily in a selection of works by Debussy and Strauss. There will be a varied surrounding bill.

### BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Tremont—David Belasco's production of "Years of Discretion," society farce-comedy; four weeks.  
Majestic—"Little Women," dramatization of Miss Louisa Alcott's long popular story of family life in a quiet New England town; four weeks more.  
Park—Robert Hilliard in a detective play, "The Argyle Case."  
Cort—Joseph Santley in "When Dreams Come True," musical comedy; indefinite.  
Hollis—John Drew in "The Tyranny of Tears" and "The Will"; two weeks.  
Boston—The Whelp, elaborately produced and finely acted spectacular melodrama of the traditional Drury Lane type; indefinite.  
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Hamlet," one week.  
Shubert—Law Fields in "All Aboard," spectacular extravaganza; final week.  
Mattinees—Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, daily at Keith's and Castle Square, Wednesday and Saturday at other extra matinee Friday at Majestic.

### TALENTED PLAYER COMING TO BOSTON



GERTRUDE ELLIOTT To be seen here with Forbes-Robertson

### HOW PRODUCER MAKES A DRAMA OF MANUSCRIPT

"Produced under the personal direction of Felix Edwards."

That line appears upon the program of "Under Cover" at the Plymouth theater and a similar line with only a variation of names appears upon every theatrical program in the world. What does it mean? Does the audience know? Not one in a thousand; yet that line means reputation and consequent income for the man who takes a manuscript and makes a play.

The playgoer first scans his program, casually notices the line then passes to the cast. If the play is liked the name of the actor is remembered and his work commended and he, not the producer, is given credit. But it was the man whose name passed casually before the eyes who is really made the part the actor played.

"You read a book," he said, "and you visualize the characters and the scenes, but could you take that book and make men and women accomplish over the footlights that actual visualization? Yet that is what the producer does. He is given the manuscript—most times merely a number of pages of dialogue with little to aid him in painting his mind pictures of the scenes and situations that accompany them. He reads the manuscript carefully, forms a vague idea of the plausible sequence of scenes; he reads a second and third time and revises his first ideas; he may read several more times before he is ready to call his company together but, when he does get his actors grouped for first rehearsal he has a pretty accurate knowledge of what he wants."

"When the parts are distributed for study each actor has his or her part only, and excepting for their cues and their own lines they know nothing of what the play is about. When they have studied their parts and appear for first rehearsal each actor has his or her own idea of what should be the proper interpretation of the character and its relation to the theme and plot of the play. That is where the work begins for the producer. He may be wrong but he has worked out first the foundation, then the structure, and he must bring all members of the company in the building of the play to follow the lines of the architect."

"That, often, is a difficult task, for most actors are reluctant to admit that their conception of the part was not the better one. I do not mean by that to declare that actors' ideas are not accepted by the producer. Such an actor as William Courtenay is an invaluable aid to the producer. He knows, he has the right instinct and he rarely makes a suggestion that he has not thought out with the same mind as a producer would bring to bear upon the subject. But most actors, I must confess, in their professional part are prone to lean toward any effect that will make their particular part stand out prominently, regardless of what bearing it would have upon the whole structure."

"There are many disputes, but the word of the producer is law; he is absolute, and even if he is mistaken, the part

is played finally as he directs. I think all producers are conscientious; they want to get the best they can out of the manuscript, and I believe the occasions are very rare when personal prejudice enters into their work."

"Some one wrote that 'plays are not written, they are re-written.' That is true. There is not a manuscript in the world that will be played as it is written. It may read perfectly yet when you come to put it upon the stage it does not work out actually as it is theoretically. That, too, is the burden of the producer. He cuts, changes, trims dialogue and rearranges scenes and situations until the final manuscript bears little resemblance to the appearance as it left the author's hand."

"The very naturalness of a stage character that appeals to an audience almost entirely is the work of the producer. The number of steps an actor takes, where and when he may turn, when he must smile, all the expressions of his face, his movements and methods either have been studied out or revised by the producer. I could name probably hundreds of actors who have been made by producers."

"I know quite a few actors who receive \$100 a week or more who are mere mimics. To be sure they are good mimics, but if left to their own resources, I doubt if they could earn a shoe clerk's salary. They do what they are told to do, have a knack of memorizing lines and action, and are of a type, perhaps, needed for stage characterization. Those men may have been drilled for weeks in even the most minute detail of their parts by a competent producer who has instructed them carefully, even to facial expression, and manner of walk, yet I have heard an actor of that class boast proudly of 'the part I created.' He did not create anything; yet he is justified to some extent in his vanity, because critics and the audience have praised and applauded."

"Of course the managers know the work of the producers, therefore, the public knowledge of his part in the play makes little difference in his financial value. The satisfaction of having produced a successful play is my greatest compensation but it always has struck me as being odd how little the 'man behind the gun' is known."

Mr. Edwards began his producing career in London. He is a suave, dapper and dynamic man. Still young in years he is old in experience, and he has probably as many "successes" to his credit as any other producer of the present generation. To be a producer the man must have first of all ingenuity and initiative to imagine and evolve the scenes of the play, but also he must have the combined abilities of actor, author, stage manager, scene painter, electrician—in fact he must know every department of the stage—and Mr. Edwards has all of these.

Miss Maxine Elliott induced Mr. Edwards to come to America when he produced for her "Under the Greenwood Tree," "The Chaperone," "Deborah of Told," and "The Interior Sea." Later he produced "The House Next Door" and "The Girl in Waiting" for Cohan and Harris; "Beauty Pulls the Strings," "The Brute," "Romance" and "The Five Frankforters" for the Shuberts; "General John Regan" for Liebler & Co., and the most recent success, "Under Cover," for Selwyn & Co. Only one of these American productions, "The Brute," has been counted a "failure" and Mr. Edwards believes that failed only because of mis-casting his characters.

### DRAMA LEAGUE LECTURE

William C. DeMille will speak on "The Democrat of the Arts" next Tuesday before the Drama League at the Plymouth theater. Mr. DeMille wrote "The Woman," "The Warrens of Virginia" and "Strongheart," among other plays.

### K. T. COMMANDERS BEGIN 35TH YEAR

Three scores of the membership of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templar Commanders helped to start its thirty-fifth year last night in Young's hotel, for it was the annual session and brought a new head.

The following names of those proposed by the nominating committee to fill the five offices of the association were acceptable: Right Eminent Frank L. Nagle, Gethsemane commandery, president; Grand Lecturer James B. Blake, Boston commandery, vice-president; Charles E. Pierce, St. Omer commandery, treasurer; S. Everett Tinkham, Joseph Warren commandery, secretary; Charles M. Pear, Cambridge commandery, assistant secretary.

### WORCESTER PLANS HOUSING SURVEY

WORCESTER, Mass.—It will cost the housing commission of the Chamber of Commerce about \$600 to make a survey of conditions of living in Worcester, so far as these apply to proper dwellings and sanitation.

This developed at a meeting of the housing commission, of which Mark N. Skerrett is chairman, in the chamber yesterday afternoon. An expert in housing conditions is to assist the sub-committee, of which Edwin H. Marbis is the head.

MILLSBURY TRADE BOARD ELECTS  
MILLSBURY, Mass.—The Millsbury Board of Trade has elected: President, Robert Thomas Pollock; first vice-president, Fred W. Moore; second vice-president, Fritz Dofge; treasurer, Leon Rice; Partridge, clerk, W. W. Windle.

## DRAMATIST'S NEW STYLE SEEN IN PLAY JOHN DREW IS TO ACT

American Society Farce to Be Offered by Belasco at the Tremont Theater—Cort Playhouse to Open With Musical Play—Detective Drama at the Park

John Drew comes to the Hollis Monday in a double bill, Barrie's "The Will," and Chambers' "The Tyranny of Tears." "Years of Discretion," by Mr. and Mrs. Haddon, comes to the Tremont theater for four weeks. The new Cort theater, it is promised, will be ready Monday evening for the opening with Joseph Santley in "When Dreams Come True," a musical comedy that Chicago liked. Robert Hilliard will bring the detective thriller of "The Argyle Case" to the Park theater. Other playhouses continue their current offerings.

### JOHN DREW AT THE HOLLIS

Barrie's playlet in three scenes, "The Will," is the feature of John Drew's engagement this year, for it reveals the author in his new mood of a rather bitter but salutary satirist, and it gives Mr. Drew an opportunity to confound persons who repeat the mossy comment that "he is always John Drew." In the Barrie piece he appears at 25, 45 and 55, showing the change of the character of a rich man under business and domestic experiences. Mr. Drew will precede "The Will" with a performance of "The Tyranny of Tears," the delightful comedy by Haddon Chambers that he acted with success on tour some 15 years ago. The plot follows the efforts of a husband to free himself from the power his wife unworthily exercises over him by dissolving into tears whenever she cannot get her way in any other manner. In Mr. Drew's company are Laura Hope Crews, Mary Boland, Hubert Druce, Ernest Lawford and Sidney Herbert, talented players all.

### "YEARS OF DISCRETION"

David Belasco brings a special company to the Tremont Monday evening in "Years of Discretion," described as an irreverent comedy of manners by Fredrick and Fanny Haddon, and telling the story of the belated plunge into smart New York society of a Brooklyn widow with a grown son. The son is much distressed by his mother's determination to be youthful once more, and becomes horrified when she receives the attentions of three suitors. She selects one for husband, and after much pretense that they would like to tour the world, finally agree frankly that a trip to Brooklyn will be sufficient of a honeymoon trip. Miss Effie Shannon plays the widow, and other roles are in the good hands of Herbert Kelcey, John Flood, Louis Masson, Robert McWade, Jr., Alice Putnam and Grant Mitchell.

### CORT THEATER OFFERING

John Cort promises to have his new theater in Park square open Monday evening, and is working the artisans in three shifts to accomplish that end. The opening piece is "When Dreams Come True," played 201 times in Chicago and 65 times in New York.

The story is that of a youth who has a romantic meeting on shipboard with a fair traveler, who is trying to accommodate a friend by smuggling a string of pearls through the customs. There is a comic detective and comic serving girl, the latter played by Miss May Vokes. The doings are said to be unobjectionable, and most interesting on the dancing side. Silvio Hein wrote the music, therefore it is probably tuneful, and Frank Smithson staged the show. The libretto could be more amusing, according to the reviewers, with whom the author and manager, Philip Bartholomae, often disagrees. A novel aspect of a steamship is shown in the first scene.

The starred player has not been conspicuous in pieces previously seen here. He is said to be an agreeable actor, a passable singer and an excellent dancer. The new Cort theater, which has been described in this place, is one of the handsomest and most comfortable in Boston. It seats 1300.

### "THE ARGYLE CASE"

Robert Hilliard is starred in "The Argyle Case," which comes to the Park theater Monday for a run. The play was liked in New York last season, when it had 190 performances at the Criterion. It was written by Harriet Ford and Harvey J. O'Higgins, who are said to have been provided with some of their story material by William J. Burns, a detective. Mr. Hilliard plays "Never Sleep" Kayton, an innovating sleuth who conducts a half dozen investigations at a time. At the Park theater he will unravel a thrilling homicide mystery with the aid of dictographs and plain and fancy thinking. A good cast is promised in his support. (The entertainment is said to be clean melodrama full of mystery and sentiment, and to be acted by a capable cast.)

Professor Hersey of Harvard will talk on modern developments in stage scenery illustrated by 80 slides, before the American Drama Society in the hall at 23 Mt. Vernon street, next Tuesday evening. "The Edge of the World," a three act Irish comedy written in the vein of the Abbey school by Albert Hutton Gilmer of Tufts College, is to be played next week at the Toy theater. Miss Ruth Phinney takes the role of an imaginative Irish colleen who longs to know the life outside her little island. Other players will be Dennis Shea, Robert Rawson, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gilmer. Tentative plans of the proposed new Toy theater will be shown next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Miss Annie Russell has just received

"The School for Scandal," and will play it at the Hollis during her fortnight's engagement there beginning Feb. 2. She will also present "She Stoops to Conquer" and possibly "The Rivals."

## GALSWORTHY PLAY INTERPRETED BY LELAND POWERS

Prefacing his recital with a brief and keen analysis of "What Makes the Modern Play Modern," Leland Powers presented Galsworthy's ironic comedy about philanthropy, "The Pigeon," to a large audience at Blackwell hall Friday evening.

It was an evening of entertainment and instruction, for the artist's mental power and skill made some of the most intangible and subjective material of the modern drama emotionally clear in its effect, and the little talk put his hearers in just the right intellectual mood to relish the Galsworthy message.

With complete success Mr. Powers differentiated the several characters of the play, allowing the author's brilliant irony to play about them with the reticent, raffish air of high comedy.

"The Pigeon" would seem an almost impossible subject for a platform artist, because there are so few moments permitting objective methods of expression, and it is through the objective that drama can be made most vivid. This will be understood by those who have seen Mr. Powers' clear cut projection of Dickens' ludicrous types, or his pictorial interpretation of Rostand's well objectified and romantic Cyrano.

"The Pigeon" must be projected almost wholly by mental means, by characterizing each of the personages subtly according to rhythm of thinking done by a volatile and rhapsodic French artist, a British artist with a genius for kindness, a disheartened flower girl, a spirited and sheltered English maiden, a word serving vicar, a hearty cockney cabman, a cadish young workman. Because Mr. Powers has digested the play thoroughly, and because he is a sympathetic student of human nature both in types and nationalities, and because, too, he has mastered the theory and practice of expression that he has attained to the final art stage of repose, he was able to project the thoughts and feelings of the persons of the play at will, indicating character mannerisms with delicate physical poses and strokes, and impersonating character with individualized vocal slides, rhythms and colors.

The result was an evening of specialized dramatic art such as only this type of expression can provide, and then only in the hands of a master of this form of entertainment. The message of service that the play contains Mr. Powers imparted with a devotion to the story the author had to tell that gave little opportunity for obvious display of virtuosity. The virtuosity was there, however, though so subtly blended with the fabric of the play that it is difficult to discover and give credit to the means by which the audience was so constantly stimulated to that thoughtful laughter which is the highest test of the enjoyment of comedy.

"Whether modern or not, a play is a good play if it is true to the life it represents," said Mr. Powers in his talk. "It is a good modern play if it truthfully reflects life according to present day attitudes of thought."

"Thus 'Peg of My Heart' and 'Romance' do not seem to me to be modern plays, while Shaw's 'Caesar and Cleopatra' seems to me modern, though dealing with life centuries ago. Modernity means truth to modern understanding of life."

"The stamp of the modern drama is its conveyance of a message; the greater the artist the less obviously will he seem to preach, but he will present some problem of the awakened thought of today."

"The changed thought toward woman was first reflected by Ibsen in 'A Doll's House,' years before more than a few persons had accepted the changed viewpoint. What a wall of misunderstanding must have met the thought voiced by Nora when she says that she is first of all a human being in replying to her husband's statement that she was first of all a wife and mother."

"The Victorian drama could find no interest in a woman after she was married, and the marriageable age was considered 18. Modern drama finds woman only beginning to be interesting at 18 and discovers marriage to be the start, not the end, of her most interesting possibilities."

"The changed thought about power is reflected in the modern play. The Victorian dramatist glorified the aristocracy; today's dramatist is interested in the common man, democracy. Democracy means service as the highest modern ideal of man's activities, thus bringing into the general thought the teaching of the Nazarene, the great modernist, the modernist with whom the most advanced new dramatist cannot catch up. 'The ideal of service is to be discovered in 'The Pigeon,' and while Galsworthy, like a real artist, states conditions rather than offers solutions, I think it is clear that the play shows that the Nazarene's ideal of the brotherhood of man is the only solution for the problems of the oppressed."



# Bruckner's Ninth Symphony Presented

Last and Uncompleted Great Orchestral Work of Vienna Composer Revived by Karl Muck for Twelfth Concert Program

## HAROLD BAUER PLAYS

Presenting the Anton Bruckner symphony (unfinished) in D minor, No. 9, and the Johannes Brahms piano concerto in D minor, No. 1, with Harold Bauer as soloist, the Boston Symphony orchestra rehearsed its twelfth program in Symphony hall on Friday afternoon to moderate applause.

The Bruckner work, considered in its parochial bearings, belongs among the Mahler, Rachmaninoff and Franck symphonies which Dr. Muck has put into the repertoire this season. Its performance from the platform side is a tremendous achievement in conducting and from the auditorium side an extreme undertaking in appreciation. Of all these pieces, which for reasons either of length or of philosophical content are nothing short of vast, the Bruckner effort seems to have won the least general favor. If anybody had held a stop-watch over the handclapping that occurred between movements and at the close of all the presentations, Bruckner would unquestionably have the smallest number of seconds in the record. It is an extraordinary thing for the rehearsal audience to grant the conductor less than three recalls after he has made such an effort as Dr. Muck made in the first half of the performance on Friday. The matinee house almost invariably expresses its regard for interpreter and players when they have labored hard for its entertainment, regardless of its liking for the music. But respectful and open though the audience showed itself while the three movements of the Viennese symphonist's uncompleted composition were being played, it would not register its commendation by a third recall, with the implied demand that the musicians all stand and bow acknowledgment.

Intellectually, the Bruckner work is perhaps the greatest of all the big numbers that have been on the programs of the season, except the Franck symphony. It is by no means dull and inconsequent. It is not so pleasant to follow as the Mahler symphony; it is not so logical as the symphony of Rachmaninoff, but it does hold attention. The serious complaint a listener must make with it is that it is wanting in contrast. Once the composer started in a mood he stayed in it until he exhausted it. That is where he falls below Mahler, who shifts his scene with the suddenness of Ariosto. That is where he falls below Rachmaninoff, whose fundamental themes are contrasted in feeling and so disclose variety in development.

Mr. Bauer playing the Brahms concerto put his audience where he likes best to put it, back in the last days of the romantic period. Early Brahms is the same thing to him as late Schumann. The Brahms concerto in itself is not a greatly engrossing piece, but it has just the mood that appeals to the genius of Mr. Bauer and it must please under his interpretation.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, appears in recital in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, playing the Faure sonata in A major, the Mendelssohn concerto the Wienawski concerto in D minor and works of Handel and Saint-Saens.

Miss Bori, soprano, appears in the opera house concert on Sunday night, singing an air from "Don Giovanni" and taking part with Mr. Tanlongo, tenor, in duets from "Madam Butterfly" and "Boheme." Mme. Swartz and Messrs.



(Photo by Apeda studio, New York.)  
**ALEXANDER BLOCH**  
Violinist who gives recital program in Jordan hall, Jan. 21

Ludikar and Tanlongo will sing solos. The orchestra will play instrumental selections and accompanying music for the singers.

Wagner's "Meistersinger," the largest undertaking in the German repertoire the Boston opera company has yet made, will be produced at the opera house on the evening of Jan. 23, with Paolo Ludikar, in the role of Hans Sachs, the

cobbler of Nuremberg, and with artists borrowed from the Metropolitan opera in other leading roles, as follows: Eva, Mme. Gadski; Walther, Mr. Jom; Pogner, Mr. Braun; Beckmesser, Mr. Leonhardt; David, Mr. Reiss. Metropolitan and Boston artists will take the minor parts as follows: Magdalena, Mme. Rienska; Vogelsang, Mr. Murphy; Zorn, Mr. Bayer; Moser, Mr. Audisio; Esslinger, Mr. Quesal; Nachtigall, Mr. Everett; Kothner, Mr. Blanchard; Ortel, Mr. Ananian; Foltz, Mr. Hagar; Schwartz, Mr. White; watchman, Mr. Sillich. Mr. Caplet will direct the music. The performance is scheduled to begin at 7:30 o'clock.

The repertoire for the coming week at the opera house is as follows: Monday, "Aida," with Mmes. White and D'Alvarez and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato and Ludikar; Wednesday, "Tosca," with Mme. Edvina and Messrs. Lafitte and Scott; Friday, "Meistersinger," Saturday matinee, "Louise," with Mr. Lafitte as Julien and with the rest of the cast as on the first night; Saturday evening

popular-priced performance, "Tales of Hoffmann," with Mmes. Scottney, Amsden and Beriza and Messrs. Deru and Danges. The principal soloists at the opera house concert of Jan. 25 are Mmes. D'Alvarez and Amsden and Mr. Lafitte. Mme. D'Alvarez will sing arias from "Le Prophete" and "Favorita." Miss Amsden will sing selections from "Tannhauser" and "Gloconda." Mr. Lafitte will sing "Pagliacci" and "Lohengrin" arias. The trio from "Trovatore" and the quintet from "Carmen" are on the program. The orchestra will assist.

Harrison Bennett, bass, appears in recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 20, singing works of Cimarosa, Schubert, Strauss, Wolf and Van Eyken. His accompanist will be Henry Gideon.

Anton Witke, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony orchestra, will be the soloist at the symphony concert of Jan. 23 and 24. He will present the Tschalkowsky concerto for violin and orchestra. Two pieces new to the repertoire are on the program, Debussy's suite for orchestra, "Spring," and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Hungaria." Debussy's "Spring" is one of his early pieces, which he has lately rewritten. It has been performed this season in New York.

The Hoffman string quartet gives a concert of chamber music in Jacob Sleeper hall on the evening of Jan. 19, with Alfred Holy, harpist, assisting. The program is as follows: Brahms, quartet in A minor, op. 51, No. 2; Holy, three harp compositions: Kempter, romance; Dittersdorf, quartet in E flat major.

Alexander Bloch, the violinist, will give a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 21, with William C. Carl, organist, and Miss Blanche Bloch, pianist, assisting. His program: Handel, sonata in E major; Mendelssohn, concerto in E minor; Vivaldi, chaconne for violin and organ; Aulin, chaconne; Chopin-Auer, nocturne; Brahms-Joachim, "Hungarian Dance," in G minor. Dr. Carl will play organ solos by Gullmunt and Bach.

Miss Bori and Mr. Constantino appear as Mimi and Rodolpho in Repetition of Puccini's "Boheme" at Boston Opera House

## DUET WINS APPLAUSE

With Miss Bori and Mr. Constantino as the soprano and the tenor and with Mr. Danges as the baritone, the Boston opera company repeated Puccini's "Boheme" on Friday evening under the musical direction of Roberto Moranzoni. The artists in the other roles were those who have appeared in earlier representations, including Mmes. Beriza and Messrs. Mardones, Pulcini, Tavechia and Fusco.

Miss Bori was at a disadvantage in taking the role of Mimi after Miss Teyte, who is superlatively an interpreter of tenuous, sentimental operatic heroines. Mr. Constantino had not the disadvantage of following a distinguished impersonator of Rodolpho, so the way was clear for him to win some acclaim. The first act of this opera positively demands two artists who work together and who are apparently only busy with the drama, while actually giving their whole thought to the singing. Once Mr. Constantino lived up to this formula when he appeared with Mme. Ferrabini, a visiting soprano from Montreal. But with Mme. Bori as his partner he did not sustain the illusion of the garret scene to significant effect. As a singing performance the duet was excellent, though in vocal power the tenor did not balance altogether well with the soprano. Mr. Danges singing the role of Marcel found a new opportunity for genial character interpretation. Mme. Beriza as Musetta sang and acted with greater command than at her first appearance.

Miss Ruth Deyo, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 22, presenting Bach's toccata in C minor, Schumann's "Phantasie," op. 17, and four short works of Chopin.

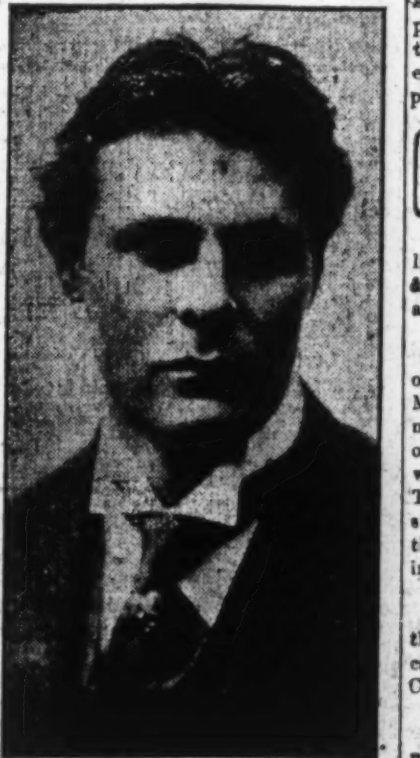
The Longy Club of wind instrument players gives its second concert in Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 22, with Messrs. Keller, Huber and Miersch assisting. The program comprises Edouard Flament's fantasy and fugue, op. 28, for flute, oboe, English horn, clarinet, bassoon and French horn, which will be played for the first time by the club; Maquarrel's "Three Romantic Numbers" for a sextet of wind instruments; D'Indy's fantasy on French themes for oboe and piano; and Dvorak's serenade for wind choir, cello and bass.

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, and Teresa Carreno, pianist, appear together in recital in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25. The singer's part in the program will consist of songs by Schumann and Wolf and numbers from the British folk song repertoire.

Francis Rogers, baritone, will appear with Mrs. Rogers, reader of monologues, in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Jan. 27. Mr. Rogers will sing works of Schubert, Tschalkowsky, Grieg, Strauss, Godard, Scott, Salter and other composers.

Frederic Joslyn, baritone, gives a recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 27, presenting works in German, French and English, which include the following: Schubert, "Das Wirtshaus"; Tschalkowsky, "Nur Wer die Sehnsucht kennt"; Grieg, "Ein Schwan"; Strauss, "Nachgang"; Salter, "My Dear"; MacDowell, "Confidence"; D'Indy, "Madrigal"; Hahn, "Si mes vers."

Miss Constance Purdy, contralto, gives a recital of American and Russian songs at Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 28.



(Photo by Miskin, New York.)  
**CARL BRAUN**  
Metropolitan bass who takes part in production of Wagnerian comedy

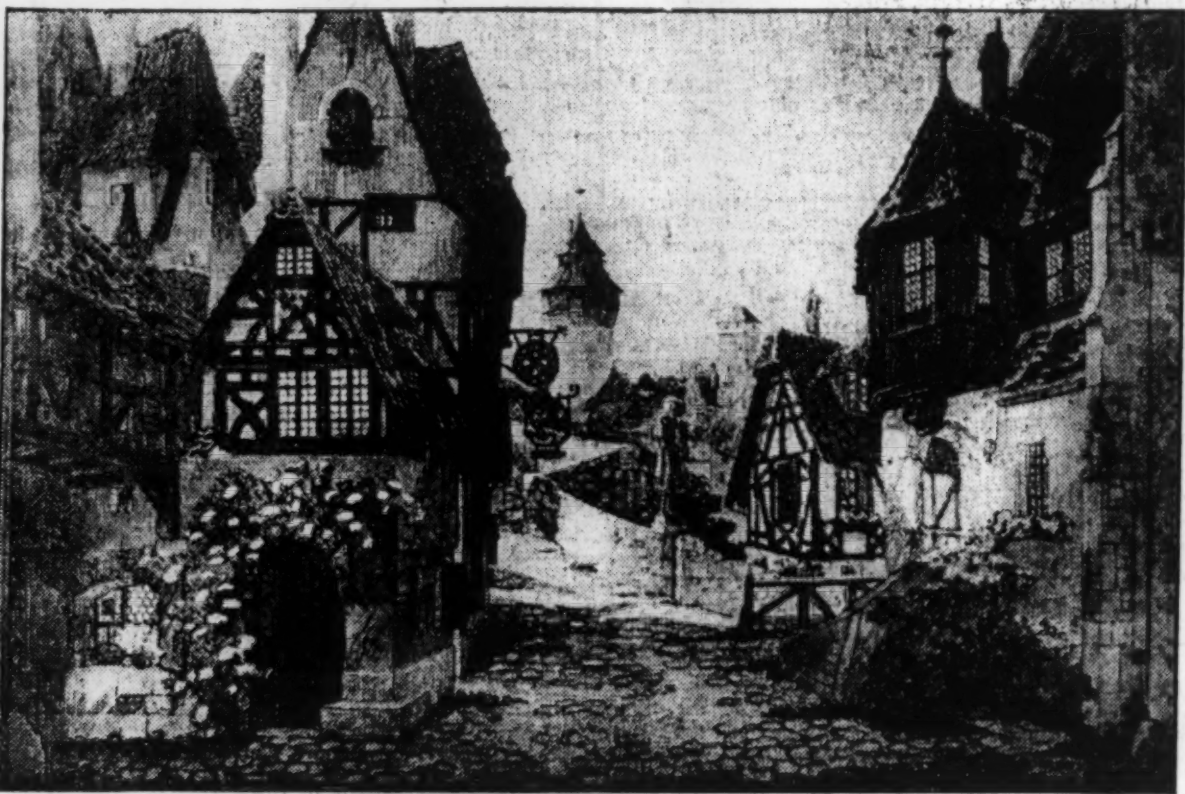
The Flonsley quartet gives its second concert in Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 29.

Miss Jessie Muse, soprano, is announced for a song recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 30. She will be assisted by W. H. Richardson, baritone, and Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, pianist.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto, is to appear in the Symphony hall series of

## SCENES TELL CHARACTER OF SACHS

Stage Director Explains How "Meistersinger" Backgrounds Are Meant to Assist in Interpreting Drama



(Photograph of drawing by Joseph Urban, reproduced by permission of Boston Opera Company)  
**Houses of Sachs and Pogner, with view of Nuremberg**

Explaining the scenes which he has designed for the production of Wagner's "Meistersinger" at the Boston opera house, Joseph Urban, stage director of the opera company, said that he had endeavored to interpret the piece as a comedy of the plain folk of old Nuremberg. In a brief talk with a representative of the Monitor in his studio in the opera house annex he told one day this week how he had carried out his idea. He admitted that an attempt at character portrayal through scenic accessory might easily miss the mark, but he held that it was his duty as an artist in command of twentieth century stage resources to try to bring out that which time has proved to be of chief significance in "Meistersinger," the human variety of the figure of Hans Sachs.

As he has pondered the subject, Mr. Urban has concluded that it is necessary first of all to get away from any aristocratic conception of the burgher whose names and trades fill so much space in the playbill, and whose musical ceremonial occupy so much time and room on the stage. He conceives the main personage of the group, Sachs, to be a man of the people, simple, large-hearted, intimate with his fellow men through his dealings with them in his trade of shoemaker; loyal, moreover, as a musical guildsmen to the conventions of his art, but holding sentiment above formula; gladder to hear a melody that sounds the aspiration of his neighborhood than one that observes the rules of the book.

All this Mr. Urban considers as plainly enough indicated in the libretto and as accepted by the authoritative impersonators of Sachs. But he has not found the old methods of scenic art contributing seriously to such an interpretation. Tradition has held the piece, his comments indicated, up in a grandiose style that was of Wagner's epoch but not of Wagner.

### Problems Attacked

Endeavoring to place the jury that weighed the merits of Walther and his competitors in surroundings that would recall the actual manners of the mastersinger period, insisting that the action which Wagner prescribes in his stage directions should have elbow room and refusing to be baffled by the problem of middle-distance perspective, which is the great difficulty in every scene save that of the interior of Sachs' house, Mr. Urban has drawn his sketches, fashioned his models, had his carpenters build architectural framework, had his painters cover it with canvas, had his mechanicians adjust the stage levels and had his electricians put their lights in order. Now he is waiting to see if it will all help to tell the opera public what sort of man was Hans, cobbler and musician, burgher and neighborhood hero.

"My church scene," he said, "will be unlike the conventional one. My main purpose has been to provide enough room for the singing school to be conducted

without crowding. According to the old arrangement of the stage, as the people in the auditorium looked into the church they saw Pogner's daughter in the last row of benches. I have placed her in the front row. Beyond her, toward the back of the stage, there is an arch and this partly screens a corridor. In the corridor, remote from the main action, the apprentices gather and carry on their by-play. Thus the duet of Walther and Eva in the forward room is without distraction. The rest of the church will be as Wagner prescribed, only I shall have the properties so arranged that the space in the middle of the stage will be more open than it usually is. I have planned a half circle of seats for the judges of the singing contests. I have arranged at the back of the stage in the corridor a door through which, after all the mastersingers have retired from the scene, Sachs will make his exit. My point is to strengthen the feeling of the isolation of Sachs. As he meditates on the singing of Walther, he wants to go away by himself and avoid his fellow mastersingers.

### City Pictured

In the second act, Mr. Urban noted, many things are strictly prescribed by the libretto and no essential alterations were possible. "I have tried," he said, "to make a characteristic picture of Nuremberg. The street at the back runs up a hill. From the wall at the edge of this street the people look off over the city. The view is an exact reproduction of a scene in Nuremberg. The townsmen enter by way of the sloping street in the rear, also by the side street at the middle distance. The houses of Sachs and Pogner face each other at the front of the stage. All the houses are in the foreground, so that when the women open the lattices to see the cause of the street disturbance, they will be in correct perspective with the architecture. I have arranged it so that all the men in the street and all the women in the windows will be close to the auditorium."

For the first scene of the third act, representing the interior of the house of Sachs, Mr. Urban has prepared a room which he describes as absolutely plastic and on a small, realistic scale. "My object in this sketch," said the stage director, "was to show Sachs as a happy man in his home. The surrounding I have given him a poet as well as a shoemaker. I have made the place homelike, decorating it with meadow wild flowers and filling it with sunshine."

**Festival in Crescendo**  
The festival scene by the river opens not with a full stage of revelers, as has been the rule, but with an almost empty stage. Everything is ready for the merrymaking on the bank of the Pegnitz; the circle of poles is set and garlanded, the platform for the singers is in place, but only a few people have

arrived, and they are waiting quietly. Others come, a few at a time, some in boats at the left, others from Nuremberg by way of a bridge at the right. Gradually the stage gets in motion, the girls come in, David appears and begins one of his romps. The mastersingers advance, serious in demeanor, through the throng.

### MISS SPENCER PLAYS

Following up a successful appearance in a Sunday afternoon concert in Symphony hall, when summoned on a day's notice, Miss Eleanor Spencer, the pianist, gave a recital of her own Wednesday afternoon in Jordan hall, and won the applause of her audience. She presented the organ fantasy and fugue of Bach, as arranged by Liszt, short pieces of Brahms, the Chopin B minor sonata and G flat major study and pieces by Debussy, Scott and Scriabine.

Miss Spencer has studied her repertoire without favor for any composer or epoch and without any intent to individualize her work. She endeavors to get at the fundamental musical values of rhythm, theme and light and shade. She aims to find that which is permanent in the mood of her selections, and she puts no importance on the chronological or documentary meaning they may contain. With her, the date of a piece is the day it is played. Her interest in music does not lie in its quality of picturing a particular decade or of expressing aspiration beyond its time. Neither the descriptive nor the prophetic elements enter into her interpretations.

This pianist's enthusiasm is for rich sound and measured movement. Her playing is like the poetry of Gates Percival. It meditates over notes and harmonies as his writing meditates over words and grammar. The process is for the artist to evolve the world from its means of expression rather than to develop an expression from an overpowering interest in things seen and in people met.

**WOBURN ELKS OPEN NEW HOME**  
WOBURN, Mass.—With Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Leach of New York master of ceremonies, Woburn lodge of Elks opened new quarters on Salem street, last night. Grand Trustee Nicholson of Springfield and District Deputy Barton of Melrose assisted.

**LASTERS WIN DEMANDS**  
LYNN, Mass.—Demands of striking lasters at the plant of Peter J. Harney & Son are to be granted. Secretary Bernard F. Supple of the state board of arbitration and conciliation has been conducting conferences between the strikers and the company.

## PROOF Should at Least Be OFFERED

Conflicting claims, unsupported statements, and prejudiced popular opinion alike prevent the would-be purchaser of a piano-player from approaching the subject advantageously. Bewilderment is hardly the best frame of mind for the consideration of so important a transaction. Manufacturers should at least offer proof for the accuracy of their statements. The manufacturers of the

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Sunday afternoon concerts, being scheduled for Feb. 1.

Mme. Lillian Wiesike, soprano, makes her first Boston appearance in song recital at Steinert hall on the afternoon of Feb. 2, with Conrad V. Bos as her accompanist.

Mme. Tetrassini, soprano, and Titta Ruffo, baritone, give a concert in Mechanics building Feb. 5, presenting a program of solos and duets from the operatic Italian opera and song repertoires.

Emiliano Renaud, pianist, gives a recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Feb. 12.

A municipal orchestra concert is scheduled for the evening of Jan. 22 at the West Roxbury high school at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson lecturing and with Mrs. Mary I. O'Connor, soprano, and Walter E. Loud, violinist, assisting. The orchestra will play the overture to "Mignon," Thomas; a rhapsody of Tregina, a waltz of Schuetz and the "Hungarian March" of Berlioz. The violinist will present solo pieces by Brancosme and Saint-Saens. The singer will present the "Tosca" aria of Puccini and a song by Chaminade.

A municipal concert of chamber music is announced at the Girls Latin School for the evening of Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, with the following artists: Benedict Fitzgerald, pianist; Carmine Fabrizio, violinist; Bruno Steinko, violoncellist, and Josef Goudreau, tenor. The three instrumentalists will present Beethoven's trio in C minor, two movements, and Haydn's trio in G major, two movements. The pianist will play a nocturne of Liszt and a study of Rubinstein. The cellist will present Davidoff's "Adieu" and Popp's "Spinning Song." The singer will interpret songs by Ronald, Lehmann, Urack and Scott.

With F. Otis Drayton of the New England Conservatory of Music in charge of the correspondence, the Sinfonia fraternity of musicians and music students is offering this year a prize of \$100 for a male chorus with piano accompaniment, the contestants to be men and American citizens. The judges will be Victor Saar, Gustav Strube and Frank Damsch. The successful composition will be produced at the convention of the fraternity next season.

David Mannes, the New York violinist, speaking through his press representative, expresses the view that if music could be taken out of the hands of professionals and could be put on an amateur basis, the art would be on a higher level than it is today. He urges a universal interest in musical education, approving the Tolstoi idea that music is not a trade but a means of expression for every one of us. "The modern notion," he declares, "that a few should be set apart and specialized to perform the world's music for it is childish and transitory. In the middle ages a few learned men were professionalized to do the world's writing for it. Now every one learns to read and write, simply because every one needs the means of expressing himself. Just so, every child, because of the very fact that he needs self-expression, must be given the opportunity to learn music. A half a century from now I believe practically every one will be a musician, just as now practically every one can read and write."

## STORE NEWS

Mrs. D. H. Putnam, buyer of several lines of merchandise for R. H. Stearns & Co., who is in Europe, expects to return about the middle of February.

Nominations have been made for new officers for the Houghton & Dutton Mutual Relief Association and there is much discussion among the employees over the outcome of the election which will be held the middle of February. The selection of the president is assured as but one nomination was made, that being for Charles F. Vedder, superintendent of the store.

Miss Esther Diamond, formerly with the Henry Siegel Company, is now located with the William Filene's Sons Company in the men's department.

Harry Bellville of the picture department of the Jordan Marsh Company spent the day yesterday in Rutland. He took advantage of fireman's day, which is a holiday given once in six months to every man serving in the fire company of the store.

Miss Anna Gearing of the jewelry department of the E. T. Slattery Company has been spending the week in Maine.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include Leo Fisher and Harry J. Gibbs of the R. H. White Company, Mrs. Henry of the Jordan Marsh Company, Charles E. Goodrich of C. F. Hovey & Co. and V. P. Ring, W. W. Wright, M. V. Scott and H. Schroeder of the William Filene's Sons Company.

## SUFFRAGISTS SEEK CONGRESS' VIEW

CHICAGO—The National Woman Suffrage Association will begin a canvass at Washington at once to determine the views of each member of Congress on the proposed federal amendment for votes for women, according to Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the congressional committee. The work will be under the supervision of Mrs. Sherman M. Booth of Chicago.

## AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 10:40. RIGOLETTO. Scottney, Tanlongo, Blanchard, Kempter. Cond. Schiavoni. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.  
TOMORROW, 8 to 10. Lucia di Lammermoore. Tanlongo, Ludikar. Orch. of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box seats, \$1.50.  
MON., 8 to 11. AIDA. Carolina White, D'Alvarez, Martinelli, Amato. Cond. Moranzoni.  
WED., 8 to 10:40. TOSCA. Edvina, Scott, Lafitte. Cond. Moranzoni.  
FRI., 7:30 to 11:30. FIRST TIME BY THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY. DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NUREMBERG. Johanna Gadski, Blonska, Carl Jom, Ludikar, Albert Reiss, Robert Leonhardt, Carl Braun. Cond. Andre Caplet.  
SAT., 1:45 to 5:15. LOUISE. Edvina, D'Alvarez, Sharrow, Lafitte, Marcot. Cond. Andre Caplet.  
SAT., 8 to 10:45. FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Scottney, Amsden, Beriza, Leveroni, Sapin, Dera, Danges. Cond. Strony. Prices 50c to \$2.50.  
Box office. Week days, 9 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 9. Reg. Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 102 Boylston St. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.

## TREMONT TEMPLE

Twice Daily Starting  
Monday Matinee, Jan. 26  
Excepting Friday Evenings

ASTOUNDING Motion Pictures

## Capt. Scott At the South Pole

For the first time since things began to happen in the world, "stay-at-homes" can actually see a great adventure unfold itself before their own eyes.

More Thrilling Than Any Play

TREMONT TEMPLE

## BURTON HOLMES

NEXT FRIDAY EVE. 8:15  
SAT'DAY MAT. 2:30

## Cruising Thru the PHILIPPINES

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 NOW SELLING

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:30

## YSAYE

The Famous Belgian Violinist  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. NOW SPECIAL RAISED SEATS on Enlarged Choral Stage \$1.00

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 25, AT 3

## JULIA CULP

The Famous Dutch Singer

## Teresa Carreno

The Greatest Living Woman Pianist  
Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c; now on sale

JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 21, AT 4

## Alexander Bloch

VIOLINIST—First Time in Boston

DR. WM. C. CARL

ORGAN, Assisting

Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall

## People's Choral Union

FREDERICK W. WODELL, Conductor

Symphony Hall, Sunday, Jan. 18

7:30 P. M.

400 VOICES—45 SYMPHONY PLAYERS

Tickets, \$1, 75c and 50c at the Hall.

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 22, AT 3

## RUTH DEYO

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c; Symphony Hall

SYMPHONY HALL

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Saturday Evn., Jan. 17, at 8:30

Soloist—Harold Bauer

Dr. Karl Muck, Cond. Tickets Sat. Evn. only.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Early in the morning  
Sun is out of bed;  
No one has to call him,  
He's no sleepy head.

Never daylight coming  
To the eastern sky  
Found the sun a-napping—  
Who can tell me why?

First he has his breakfast,  
A great big drink of dew,  
Then begins his labors,  
Each day something new.



Paints the sky this morning  
Over Brindle Farm,  
Folks all say it's Sun up,  
Looks like fire?—no harm!

Sun now makes a visit  
To the weathervane,  
Who preens his golden feathers—  
Cocks are ever vain.

Thinks he runs the wind, too,  
Turning all about!  
But the wind runs him, though!  
Cock's not found it out.

Buzz and Sally follow  
Where the sunshine goes,  
Sally's feeling proud, too,  
Wears her Sunday clo'es.

There's some dull gray water,  
Sun must make it clearer;  
Polishes and shines it,  
Sally cries, "A mirror!"



Next beneath the sunbeams  
Wheat heads bright are flashing,  
Hair all combed straight upward,  
That's a funny fashion.

Sally's dots are crimson,  
Just like spots of ink,  
Sun says, "I can fix 'em!"  
(See his merry wink.)

So he shines and blazes  
With his eyes and nose,  
Sally's spots grow dimmer,  
Turn a dainty rose.

Day is getting hazy,  
Sun looks at his watch,  
Starts to go, when Sally  
And Buzz a signal catch.

Polka Dot's umbrella  
'S waving from a tree,  
Something is the matter,  
Sun says, "Let us see."

"Here's a splendid creature,  
Just got out of bed,  
Wings are wet and clammy,  
Needed warmth," she said.

So the dear old fellow  
Beams upon her bright,  
Sally sees by this time  
Her spots have all turned white.

Sun now seeks his pillow,  
Made of curly clouds;  
No—that's not the night wind!  
It's Sun, who sleeps out loud!

BOY SCOUT LEADERS HAVE  
A WATER-BOILING CONTEST

A meet of boy scouts was recently held at the Yama Farms Inn, at Napa-nock, N. Y., a Catskill resort, in which well-known men strove for woodcraft and sportsman honors. Among the contestants were Chief Scout Ernest Thompson Seton and Mr. Abercrombie. In the water-boiling contest, the two challengers stepped upon the Inn lawn each with an axe. Dr. Charles A. Eastman was referee. At the signal both contestants began cutting wood, camper's style. Each had his own technique. Mr. Abercrombie's was minute and studied. Mr. Seton's was large and imaginative. Dr. Eastman had supplied each fire builder with exactly a quart of water in identical tin pails.

Mr. Abercrombie won first heat—that is, first heat in the water. Mr. Seton was heating in for the stretch. Spectators on tip-toe. Amid a tumult of applause Dr. Eastman awarded Mr. Abercrombie "first simmer." Meanwhile, the water in Mr. Seton's pail, which had not paused to simmer, burst into a rapturous boil. Prize to Mr. Seton. Time, 9 m. 37s.

The Hon. Hutton W. Summers, congressman-at-large from Texas, also a member of the Dallas council of the Boy Scouts of America, upon being asked for a few copies of "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" for the Dallas scout masters by the scout commissioner, replied in this manner:

"My Dear Mr. Richmond: It is with pleasure that I have been able to get about 50 copies of this valuable 'bird book,' and I have sent them under separate cover.

"You are doing a great work with the boy scouts and I am glad to see the improvement that is being made along the lines that you are following. It is the making of men, and to make men, the boys must be properly trained, and I cannot think of a better way to do this than in the scout movement. When I can do anything to assist or cooperate with you, I want you to call upon me.

"HUTTON W. SUMMERS."

The book referred to is the latest book on birds issued by the department of agriculture. The purpose is to teach farmers to protect birds, especially those which destroy crop, fruit and tree pests.

The success of the boy scouts speaks well for the practical achievements of our school system, says the Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch. Of course, the organization and discipline are independent of schools, but the qualities that make scouts are the results of good teaching. The public school gives mental alertness

and a sense of responsibility. It quickens the powers of observation. It shows the boy and girl that what they learn from books is largely useless until it is applied. The training of hand and eye by manual arts, laboratory study and general exercise makes the child at home in the world. You see little of the false pride and foolish diffidence of old days in the self-restrained and expressive modern youth.

The net gain of a wide-awake attitude outweighs some possible evils. If it is good to fill our ranks with young men who are able to lead.

The scout movement supplements the book learning and the theoretical. It is democratic and constructive, and worthy of every help from thoughtful people.

Forest preservation is a work in which the Philadelphia scouts are taking a deep interest. Many trees were planted in the city parks and squares by the various troops on the last Arbor day and the Saturday following. City Forester Pond, who is cooperating with the boys, recently addressed the Scout Masters Roundtable and told the scout leaders the part that the boys could take in the preservation of the trees along the city streets and in the squares.

The boys have entered enthusiastically into the work, and it is proposed to issue badges to the tree warden scouts. This plan has been followed in other cities and proved quite successful.

## ALWAYS POPULAR

A party where all the little folks come in the costumes of Mother Goose characters is always enjoyable, as all children are familiar with Little Miss Muffin and Little Boy Blue and the rest of their kin and take delight in recognizing each other. A spider web of string, an end for each child to start unravelling, and a Mother Goose favor as a reward at the end of the string makes an amusing entertainment which keeps them busy for a long time. Many of these costumes may be made of crepe paper which is strong enough to withstand a few hours of play if the costume is made loose and roomy. These are cheap and easy to make and more picturesque than many more elaborate costumes of fabric.—St. Paul Dispatch.

## GOOD RESOLVE

The whole year long I'll try to see  
How kind and busy I can be.  
—Youths Companion.

## WHY?

Why is there an echo? An echo is really a very simple thing, and directly you know what sound is you can almost answer this question for yourself, says the Children's Magazine.

Sound is a wave in the air, and anything which will stop that wave and send it back again without altering its shape will make an echo. It is really much the same as the waves of the sea striking against a breakwater and coming back again. If the waves of sound get broken up so that, instead of coming back as they went, they come back irregularly, then you will not hear a distinct echo, just as you will not see your face in a mirror plainly unless it is smooth.

So the places where you get the best echoes are places where the sound waves are thrown back exactly as they came, just as the light waves are thrown back from a mirror.

To make an echo, however, we must be standing far enough away from the wall, or whatever it is that throws the waves back, to give the ear time to hear the sound itself, and then to hear the waves as they come back.

## READY TO HELP

One cold day a boy saw another boy with his arms full of packages that he was delivering. The first boy had nothing special to do, and so he said: "If you like, I'll go along with you. That will help you a little, won't it?" And so it did. But the thing that helped most was the knowledge that some one wanted to help.—Exchange.

## RIDDLE-ME-REE

My first is in saddle but not in ride,  
My second's in coastline but not in tide,  
My third is in always but not in never,  
My fourth is in lobes but not in sever,  
My fifth is in esel but not in paint,  
My sixth is in stupid but not in quaint,  
My whole very useful can be,  
You'll see me in use if you purchase tea.  
—Children's Magazine.

## CHIPS A PUZZLER

My little cousin was visiting at the house of a friend. At luncheon potato chips were on the table. She did not know what to ask for, so she said, "Will you please pass the dried potatoes."—Chicago Tribune.

SOME ESSENTIALS IN GOOD  
DEBATING POINTED OUT

After the preliminaries of a debate are arranged and you start your own work, first always analyze your question and find its starting point, which in any argument lies in the real or alleged existence of a human need, says William Horton Foster in Boys Life.

Let us assume that the general question of conservation is prominent in the thought of your troop and you have decided to discuss it in your debates. Your scout work has kept you so much in the open, and scoutcraft has so much to do with forestry, that the whole subject is of interest to you. Besides, you realize that it is a question which really affects many public interests.

When you have decided to consider the conservation of forests alone, for example, you have at once removed much which would otherwise have rendered your load heavy; you need not consider water power or coal fields or minerals of any kind, and a host of such matters which, under the general topic, would have had an equal claim for attention.

You must next inquire what is really meant by conservation, why forests should be protected. Is there an evil which this form of conservation will remove? This is the starting point of your argument; for, unless some one is complaining, or ought to complain, there is no need of discussing the matter at all. You will, therefore, first find out if any one is complaining of evils growing out of the government's policy towards its forests; or, if people are not complaining particularly, will the policy now enforced be likely to produce conditions which will work hardships and produce complaints? On the other hand, will these results happen if the present policy of the government is not followed? The starting point is found in some need which should be remedied.

After you have fixed your starting point, you next define all doubtful terms. In a sense, you mark out the channels for your debate when you do this, for your argument will flow steadily and unhampered if in the beginning you clear away any debris of misunderstood expressions.

For example, if your question is: "Resolved, That the present policy of the United States toward forest conservation should be strengthened," you would first define forests, then conservation, then the policy of the United States toward it, and finally what you meant by "strengthened."

Unless you defined "forests," for ex-

ample, you might be talking of a white pine forest in Idaho, your opponent might have in view some cut-over forests in Maine and their reforestation, and your audience and judges have still other tracts in view. You may think it makes no difference what kind of forest is meant, what particular tracts of timber are understood, and if so, all right; only say so in your definition. Make it clear just what you are talking about, an Idaho or Maine or North Carolina forest, or all forests generally.

Your definition of conservation will next follow, then your definition of the policy of the government toward it. This will be found by considering the actual law on conservation and its enforcement and interpretation by the officials of the government administering that law. Finally you will explain and define what you mean by "strengthen." You see, all such terms clearly defined are a long step ahead in your argument, and indeed will often constitute the major part of the argument.

After you have determined your starting point and defined your terms, the next step is what is technically termed "the clash of arguments." This means a careful balancing over against each other of the leading arguments on both sides of the question.

Be sure you have both sides. It is even more important to know the strong sides of your opponent's case and be prepared to meet them than to know your own. It was frequently remarked of Lincoln in debate that he summed up his opponent's case better than the opponent himself did.

Don't waste your time in seeking to refute that which you can't refute and which is not vital anyway. Your opponent will have a decided advantage over you when he shows the weakness of your attempt and your main argument will surely suffer. A careful analysis will, many times, prevent just that trouble; and, on the other hand, your opponent may carefully prepare himself to prove some proposition which you are perfectly willing to admit if you have anticipated his position and are prepared to show that it does not affect your main case.

All these various steps in analysis are essential to good debating and you have now come to the last, the statement of the special issues. You have seen where the question originated, you have defined its terms, you have put yourself in the place of the other man and know what he will say, you have excluded all non-essential matter, and you should now have left the real heart of the question,

TO CUT A THREAD  
WITHIN A BOTTLE

If you would like to puzzle your friends tell them that you can suspend a cotton thread in a bottle, cork up the bottle and then cut the thread without touching it with hand, scissors or knife. That seems like a hard proposition, but the explanation is quite simple.

Get a clear glass bottle with a tightly fitting cork. To the bottom of the cork attach with a pin a piece of cotton thread just the right length to clear the bottom of the bottle. To the lower end of the thread tie a small object of some kind with only weight enough to keep the thread taut.

Now insert the object and the thread in the bottle and adjust the cork so that the object is suspended from the cork in the bottle just clear of the bottom. Push the cork down flush with the rim of the neck and melt over it some sealing wax, asking some one to put a seal on it so as to show afterward that the cork has not been removed.

Let everybody look at the bottle with the thread suspended inside. Then go to the window, and with a reading glass, focus the sun's rays on the thread in the bottle, and in a few moments it will be burned in two.

Tuesday—Nut bread (buttered), deviled eggs, Lima beans (in glass), peaches and cookies.  
Wednesday—Meat sandwiches, nut bread (with peach butter in glass), lemonade, cookies and apples.  
Thursday—Baking-powder biscuits, buttered, fried chicken, potato salad (in glass), drop cakes and grapes or apples.  
Friday—Brown bread (fruit filling), chipped home-cured dried beef, rice pudding (in glass) and a bottle of grape juice.—Farm and Fireside.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## MUSICAL CONTESTS

The questions are all to be answered by giving terms used commonly in music. Provide pencils and paper, with the questions written on them. Twenty minutes is sufficient time to be allotted for the answering. Candy boxes come representing many of the musical instruments and they could be used as favors or prizes, says the Chicago Tribune. A piece of new music, either vocal or instrumental, would be acceptable, also photographs of the musicians, or small books pertaining to musical subjects.

A vegetable.....Beat (beat)  
Part of a ship.....Hold  
What a weather vane does.....Turn  
Dus at the bank.....Notes  
Part of a door sometimes lost.....Key  
What a knife should be.....Sharp  
Word applied to a good dresser.....Swell  
What a tight shoe does.....Press  
too).....Fracture  
Used in weighing.....Scales  
A month in the year.....March  
A black, sticky substance.....Pitch

What a tailor does.....Measure  
Part of a man's attire.....Tie  
Mean and despicable.....Base (base)  
An apartment.....Flat  
A boy under age.....Minor  
A military officer.....Major  
Four times ten.....forty (Fortie)  
What a lunker does.....(peddle) Pedal

## WRITING TEST

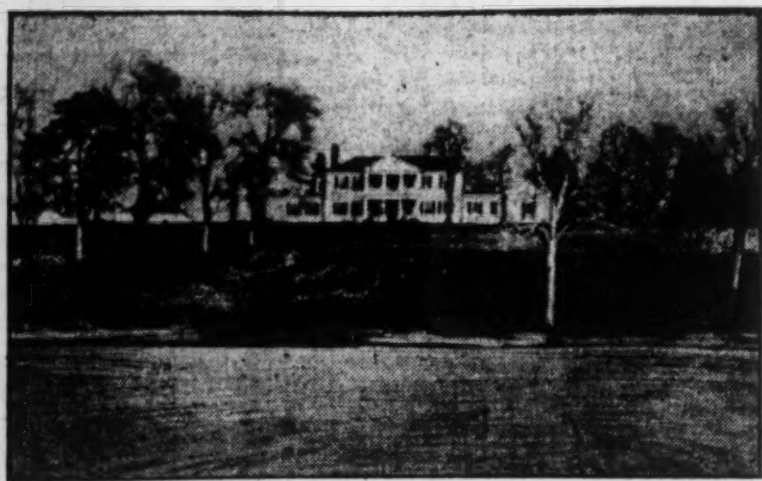
A great deal of amusement is to be had by placing a mirror on a table and having one of the guests attempt to draw a square with two diagonal lines running through it between opposite corners. This should be done without looking at his hand but he may look into the mirror in which he can see his hand and the paper on which he is writing. A piece of cardboard should be held in front of his hand so that he will not be tempted to look from the mirror. An interesting variation from this is to attempt to write one's name or the name of some one in the crowd. Some very funny results will be obtained. —Stockton Independent.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## CAMERA CONTEST



View of stately residence on bank of the Rappahannock river

Today's picture shows one of the old time handsome residences of the South. This house is on a bank of the Rappahannock river, which rises near the base of the Blue Ridge and runs southeastward to Chesapeake bay. The part of the river above the mouth of the Rapidan is sometimes called the North river. It meets the tide at Fredericksburg, where it becomes navigable. The river is about 155 miles long.

One dollar award—J. Alden Okie, Berwyn, Pa. Honorable mention: E. M. Fairweather, Honolulu; L. Harrison, New York city; Gertrude M. Rogers, Buchanan, Va.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

## BITS OF STEEL WITH WHICH BOY CAN MAKE HIS OWN TOYS

Toy structural steel, from which an ingenious boy may build many things, was a feature of the holiday exhibits. Some of the objects that may be constructed in little by the skillful use of this material are bridges, derricks, engines. A writer in the American Exporter commends this as a realization of the young mechanic's idea to "build something himself." The boy with a mechanical turn, he says, is seldom satisfied with shop toys. He would rather take a hammer and nails, and with what odds and ends he can find work out some thought of his own than to possess a whole houseful of ready-made locomotives and fire engines, which, to his critical eye, lack many important details. The writer goes on:

"These outfits consist of strips of steel varying in length and having holes punched at equal distances from end to end. Included in these sets are also gears, pinions, pulleys, flanged wheels, eccentric drive wheels, axles, beams, etc., which give the boy all the parts necessary to build up almost any kind of a miniature machine.

"The strips are held together by means of small screws and nuts, and the structures that can be built in this way

in a remarkably short space of time by any boy are declared to be surprisingly real in appearance. The various metal strips are formed in imitation of structural steel beams, and the young engineer in this way acquires a knowledge of the strength of materials and elementary engineering practice which many weeks of study from books would probably fail to impress upon him. He also becomes familiar with the forms of many of the well-known works of engineering and acquires a knowledge of the subject which can not fail to be of great value to him in later years, even though he may not follow the engineering profession.

"Each piece of material . . . is nicely finished with smooth edges and rounded corners and nearly all the parts are nickel plated. Everything which the boy would require is supplied with the outfit, even to a quantity of good stout string, for even this is not always obtainable in the home. A complete manual of instruction is also furnished with each set, which shows cuts of 80 different models that can be built.

"Small motors, countershafts, and transformers, also supplied, enable the boy to construct his own power plant."

## EMIGRANT BOY A MONEYMAKER

A few months ago a young immigrant was found wandering about one of the public parks in New York city. He was but 14 or 15 years of age, had no relatives in the United States, and said that he had supported himself since reaching this country by selling newspapers. His command of the English language was good for an alien so recently arrived. He was taken into custody.

The immigration authorities gave the youth a preliminary hearing, preparatory to deporting him as "likely to become a public charge." He told them that he had only seven cents in the world. The following morning, after a night spent in the crowded detention rooms, the young man was called before the board of special inquiry. This time he was proudly waving a handful of small bills. He was richer by twelve or thirteen dollars than he had been the day before.

The boy's story of his riches ran as follows: "In the detention room I found many men of many languages. Some of these languages I could speak and read. From a German missionary I got a few copies of a New York paper printed in German. I sold all of them except one. From that copy I read the news, translating as I read into Lithuanian. From the Lithuanians I got a few kopecks. Then I put the news into Polish, and got nearly a krona from those listeners. With this money I bought a watch that wouldn't run, and a knife. A German watchmaker in the detention room fixed the watch so that it would run. I gave him the knife. I then exchanged the watch for another silver watch and a pair of boots. For the boots, and writing two letters for him, an Austrian Pole who could not write gave me another watch. These two watches I exchanged for a watch with a good Swiss movement. This last watch I sold to a guard for the money I hold in my hand."

After hearing this remarkable story, the board recommended that the boy be permitted to remain in the country in the care of one of the immigrant societies. One of the members of the board added:

"There's no danger of that young fellow ever becoming a public charge. If he stays in New York very long he'll own half the city."

## PROFESSOR SETS GOVERNOR RIGHT

To fill the office of Vice-President of the United States, one does not have to know oriental languages. So the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall never hesitates to tell this on himself, says the New York Sun.

It was at a reception in Indianapolis, which took place when the Bulgarian army was driving the Turks out of Thrace. The battle of Kirk Keliseh had just been fought.

"Old name that—Kirk Keliseh," said the Vice-President, then Governor of Indiana. "It means 'Forty Churches,' or rather, mosques. Now, isn't it queer that the word 'kirk,' which, as we all know, stands for 'church' in the Scotch vernacular, and which appears in German and other languages of northern Europe, should have precisely the same meaning in Turkish. It makes us wonder whether all tongues may not have had a common source, and if that is so it would probably be found that that source was in the east."

There was murmured applause from every one except an unobtrusive little professor, who had been hovering near the group.

"Pardon me, Governor," he said, "but your conclusions, while interesting might be called a little misleading. It is true that 'Kirk Keliseh' is the Turkish for 'Forty Churches.' But it is the word 'Keliseh' that means a place of worship, while 'Kirk' means 'forty.'"

## BELL CODE USED

A man found in New Bedford a ship's bell that had once been used on a whaler. Now it hangs on the tree in front of his cottage camp. The children are happy to strike the hours as on shipboard, telling off the different watches and dividing their work according to them. By means of a code book they have studied the ways of signaling and they signal to their mates and receive answers.—Good Housekeeping.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

101. A and B together have \$68, and 3½ times A's money is equal to ½ of B's money. How many dollars has each? Answer to Little Problem No. 100—B gained \$200 more than A, and also gained 71-27 per cent more.

## FANCY COSTUMES TO BE WORN AT PARTIES FOR CHILDREN

Can't you remember when it was your greatest joy as a little girl to be allowed to rummage in the trunks in the attic and dress up in frocks grandmother used to wear? Of course you do, and probably think with a sigh of the joy your own children are deprived of, for there are no attics in the modern apartment house and grandmother's finery was long since crowded into oblivion by the exigencies of space.

The "let's play dress-up" instinct, however, has not vanished with changing conditions, and the gayest and happiest children's parties are the ones where the small guests come in costume. With no ancestral chests to draw upon for supplies, the costumes will usually have to be improvised at home. But neither expense nor lack of ideas ought to worry the mother, because many of the most effective costumes may be made of paper, muslin or calico and ideas for characters bounce out from the many wonderfully illustrated child classics of the day, says the New York Tribune.

Arthur Rackham's illustrations for Mother Goose, for example, fairly teem with costumes. There is Mother Goose herself in the frontispiece, and all through the book colored plates of Little

Miss Muffet, Boy Blue, Bo-Peep and all the other favorites.

One of the games at a children's Mother Goose party might easily be a game of guessing what characters the other boys and girls were meant to represent. And there must, of course, be a Jack Horner's pie, full of little horns and shepherd crooks and toy spiders!

A Peter Pan party is another source of joy. Of course, every one will want to be Peter himself, at first, but so many advantages can be found for the pirates and the Indians and the bears and Wendy that it ought to be easy to satisfy every youngster. Even the joys of being the crocodile may be so presented that all will envy the two finally chosen.

Blue Bird costumes present a little more difficulty, but here, again, one of the new books will be found to be of great assistance. "The Children's Blue Bird" contains all kinds of practical hints for the costumes of even such curious characters as Bread and Milk and Sugar.

Either the original illustrations of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," made by Sir John Tenniel, or the newer Peter Newell "Alice" may be used for ideas. Alice and the Rabbit and the Mad Hatter will probably be the most popular characters to costume.

## BOY DELIGHTS IN BOSTON PARK

This little boy is out for a walk in Franklin park, Boston. He has his cart which is named "The Tourist." Notice the box on the cart. It is full of de-



KNOWLTON WOOD

licious cakes for a picnic. Knowlton is very fond of picnics, not only because there are nice things to eat, but for the fact that he can roam all over the beautiful meadows in the park, and listen to the birds singing in the trees and see the pretty flowers. He is especially fond of Scarborough pond, which he calls his duck pond. He was looking over toward this pond when having his picture taken. He is a shiny little fellow and makes friends with every one.

## BOSTON MUSEUM FOR CHILDREN

How many kinds of birds are to be found, at one season or another, in the hundreds of acres of the Boston park system? The children who visit the Children's museum near Jamaica pond will soon know, for they will see mounted specimens of them, and will then set out, alone or with Miss Griffin, the curator, to find and watch the living counterparts. It will be the same with plants and flowers, mineralogical specimens, and other natural things.

The new museum is one of the few of its kind. There is another in New York—a junior department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences—and one in St. Johnsbury, Vt., of which Miss Griffin had charge before she came to Boston.

A museum for children differs little from a museum for adults, except that all the exhibits are so arranged as to be within the range of the eyes of little people; but the person in charge's more careful to explain what is to be seen, and also leads classes of children afled. Moreover, it is usual to make the museum a place for the reception of specimens that the children themselves gather, and each specimen bears the name of the finder and information as to when and where and how it was found.—Youths Companion.

## NEW FUDGE

Here is a new and delicious fudge, says the St. Louis Star. Place a cup of cream and two cups of powdered sugar in a saucepan, and stir gently to prevent sticking or burning until the mixture begins to boil. Then add a quarter of a pound of chocolate and keep stirring until melted. Allow it to boil about 10 minutes, or to the soft ball stage; then put in a piece of butter—about a tablespoonful—and stir until thoroughly mixed. Take from the fire and beat quickly for six minutes. Then pour into buttered pans in which you have placed marshmallows, nuts and candied citron or candied cherries, figs or raisins cut in shreds. When cold, cut in squares or oblongs.

## CAT WAS DRESSED UP LIKE A DOLL

A girl eleven years old traveled from Wichita, Kan., to Rochester, N.Y., with no companion but her kitten. She was allowed to have the pet in her lap, although it is against the rules of railroad companies to allow animals in the passenger coach. Perhaps this may have been due partially to the fact that the kitten was dressed, "like folks," in clothes.

The cat was as handsomely attired as a favorite doll, and infinitely more amusing. Her dress did not seem a novelty to her; and the little waist, with sleeves and lace at the ankles, or, more properly wrists, was dainty, while a handsome lace baby cap completed the fetching toilet.

The child said she did not care for dolls, because they weren't alive, and kitty could play with her. Besides, kitty did not object to being dressed and undressed. So she had all the pleasures of playing doll with a live dolly.—Chicago Tribune.

## "FISH LIKE A NUT"

The teacher was instructing the youngsters in natural history. "Can any little boy or girl," said she, "tell me what an oyster is?" The small hand of Jimmy Jones shot into the air. "I know, Miss Mary! I know! An oyster," triumphantly announced Jimmy, "is a fish built like a nut."—Christian Register.

## ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The English sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is resident throughout the United States and southern Canada. Its incessant chattering, quarrelsome disposition, and abundance and familiarity about human habitations distinguish it from native sparrows. Its length is about 6¼ inches, says Farmers Bulletin 513 on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America.

Almost universally condemned since its introduction into the United States, the English sparrow has not only held its own, but has ever increased in numbers and extended its range in spite of all opposition. Its habit of driving out more beneficial species and the defiling of buildings are serious objections to this sparrow. Moreover, in rural districts, it is destructive to grain, fruit, peas, beans, and other vegetables.

On the other hand, the bird feeds to some extent on a large number of insect pests, and this fact points to the need of a new investigation of the present economic status of the species, especially as it promises to be of service in holding in check the newly introduced alfalfa weevil, which threatens the alfalfa industry in Utah and neighboring states.

In cities most of the food of the English sparrow is waste material secured from the streets.



ENGLISH SPARROW

alfalfa industry in Utah and neighboring states.

## TOFFEE, TOFFEE, WHO WANTS SOME DELICIOUS TOFFEE?

The toffees are a little different from other candies and here are the ways to make them, according to the New York Press.

English Toffee—One half pound granulated sugar, two ounces golden syrup, one dessertspoonful water, two ounces butter, one teaspoon lemon juice. Melt over a slow fire, then boil quickly to 300 degrees, or until a little poured into cold water will snap. Pour into well-oiled or buttered tins, and when cold mark in squares. When cold break into squares at the marks.

Everton Toffee—One pound sugar, four ounces of butter, one gill water, one pinch cream of tartar. Melt the sugar and water together in a saucepan over a slow fire, then stir in the cream of tartar, boil up and skim. Boil to 300 degrees, draw off the fire, add the butter a piece at a time, then replace on the fire and bring to boiling point again. Pour out on well-oiled tins, and when half cold mark into squares. When quite cold break and wrap each piece in wax paper.

Ambrosia Toffee—One pound sugar, raspberry flavoring, one pinch cream of tartar, one gill water, few drops carmine. Melt sugar and water together in a saucepan, boil up and skim, then boil to 315 degrees. Take the saucepan off the fire, add the flavoring and coloring, stir until well mixed, then pour out on oiled tins.

Nut Toffee—One pint dark molasses, three quarters pound granulated sugar, three tablespoons vinegar, one well-beaten egg, two tablespoons desiccated coconut, two tablespoons chopped almonds. Boil the molasses and sugar in a copper saucepan until on dropping a little into cold water it becomes brittle. Remove pan from the fire and stir in the vinegar, egg, coconut and almonds. Stir occasionally and bring the mixture again to the boil. Pour out on buttered tins and when cold cut in squares.

Cream Toffee—One half pound loaf sugar, one half teaspoon vanilla flavoring, one half pint cream. Dissolve the sugar in the cream in a saucepan standing in a pan of boiling water on the fire. When it comes to the boil add the vanilla and stir until the mixture begins to leave the sides of the saucepan clean. Then pour out on buttered tins and when cold cut into squares.

King Toffee—One pound loaf sugar, one half pound butter, one teaspoon vanilla, one jar red currant jelly, one half pint cream. Dissolve all the ingredients together over a slow fire, bring to the boil, stirring all the time. Then add the vanilla and continue to stir

until the toffee thickens and commences to leave the sides of the pan. Pour out on buttered tins. This toffee is delicious when properly cooked, but great care must be taken not to let it cook too long, when it becomes sugary and brittle.

Almond Toffee—One pound granulated sugar, two ounces butter, one teaspoon vanilla, one tin condensed milk, one half pound blanched chopped almonds. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the sugar, then melt and stir until nearly cooked, add the almonds and vanilla. Cook a little longer. Pour out on oiled tins and cut up when nearly cold.

Brown Toffee—One quarter pound chocolate, two tablespoons granulated sugar, one ounce butter, one quarter pound blanched almonds, three quarters gill milk. Chop the almonds and brown them slightly in the oven. Grate the chocolate and place it with the milk, sugar and butter in a pan. Stir over a slow fire until melted. Add the almonds, stir until it thickens. Turn into oiled tins and when cold cut into squares.

## CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—Is there any dictionary which contains the words "overage" and "shortage"? They are in more or less universal use in banks, where tellers speak of "an overage in their cash" or "a shortage in their cash."

Reply—All the dictionaries give the term "shortage" in the sense of "deficiency." The New Standard dictionary gives the term "overage" in the sense of "surplus."

Query—Kindly tell me where the quotation "God tempts the wind to the storm lamb" occurs?

Reply—The quotation, "God tempts the wind to the storm lamb" is from Laurence Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey."—Literary Digest.

## CANDY CRACKERS

Animal crackers may be used in various ways to make popular dainties for children's parties, says the Woman's Home Companion. They may be dipped in various colored icings, such as chocolate, maple and strawberry, or they may be made to stand alone by putting them together with frosting; they are very effective arranged thus around a holiday cake or in a procession around the table.

## SCHOOLS WHERE THE NATION PAYS YOUNG MEN TO LEARN

Employees of the United States, in addition to the multifarious duties of conducting the government of a great republic, are running the largest trade school in the western hemisphere. In reality they conduct seven of them, but all welded into a compact working machine that turns out America's youth as competent tradesworkers by the thousands each year, says a New York Press writer. Fifty thousand young men are enrolled at all times. And it's an adjunct to one of the two fighting arms of the United States—the navy.

It was not so many years ago, in "the good old days," that the crews of United States fighting ships were recruited almost entirely from the seafaring class. It was essential only that a man-o'-war-men know how to reef, hand and steer. If he was agile, a ready worker and able to stand the "gaff" he soon would know all that was to be known about yard-arms, canvas and ropes, not to mention the incidental "spare-time" duties of swabbing deck, plying the paint brush and polishing brass.

But times have changed. With the coming of the great dreadnoughts, in themselves representing an outlay of millions of dollars each, carrying intricate machinery and necessitating the most able seamanship in their handling, the government foresaw the necessity of supplying its navy with trained men. So there sprang into being the trades school, on a small scale at first, but today embracing courses that rival those of the great technical institutions of the land.

Four years are required to turn out the finished product of one of these institutions.

In one feature alone the government offers an inducement that few other trades institutions do or can afford to do. It provides its students with board and clothes while they learn their trades, in addition to paying them wages.

At the New York and Mare Island, Cal., navy yards the government maintains two large electrical schools for the training of expert engineers aboard its dreadnoughts. On the battleship of today nearly every mechanical act is done

with the aid of electricity. Anchors are hoisted by electric winches, the ship is steered by electric devices, food is cooked by electricity and the vessel is lighted by current generated in a gigantic dynamo room.

The trade of the electrical engineer, therefore, has become an important one and the student is grounded in the rudimentary principles of electricity, carried on and upward through constructional problems and leaves one of these electrical schools a finished engineer—a man capable of taking his place in the great electrical manufacturing establishments of the country.

Since the adoption of wireless telegraphy on every seagoing vessel of importance the subject has become one of especial attention in the navy. Three hundred young men usually can be found in attendance at the radio service school, where they devote five months to acquiring the principles and theories of the application of wireless telegraphy.

They are taught to build the most powerful wireless apparatus from the "raw" material, coached in the assembling of motors and dynamos and in fact, become thoroughly familiar with every phase of construction. After the completion of the course the radio operator goes to sea as an assistant, and after a year's service he obtains a permanent berth.

At Norfolk, Va., is to be found the school for carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths, cooper-smiths, painters and cooks. There, also, are schools for the instruction of men in the clerical duties of the navy—bookkeeping and stenography—and a musician's school for the training of members of the ship's bands.

Something of the final benefits to be obtained in any of these respective trades of the naval service are shown by the declaration of the navy department that if a man enlists when he is 18 years old and remains in 30 years he ought to have in the naval bank, provided he saves but half of his pay, \$27,486. This is continuous on his promotion along ordinary lines occasioned by attentiveness and hard work. At the end of those 30 years he may retire on three fourths pay.

## ORIGINALITY CALLED FOR IN THE WORK OF WRITERS

All writing, all literary work and, in fact, practically all efforts at writing or teaching are utterly useless and without real financial value if originality is lacking, says W. Clement Moore in the Progressive Teacher.

The beginner in art or literature must, of course, study the works of the masters, but no day should be allowed to pass without producing one or more actual works of your own. Your work at first may be crude, amusing and disappointing, but originality is there, and that is the prime object. Polish, finish, strength and beauty of expression will follow.

The better the intellect is stored with knowledge, facts, truths and experiences, the more varied will be the calls of originality.

The value of knowledge may best be illustrated by a quotation from Addison: "Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another."

It is not to be understood that Addison means that knowledge literally raises a man to a lofty sphere from which he is supposed to look down upon his fellow men, with a spirit of pomp and importance. Such, indeed, would not be worthy of any man. Rather may we believe him to infer that the fact that a man is the proud possessor of a generous supply of knowledge wins for him the true respect which he deserves, and prepares for him a gracious reception wherever he may wish to enter. So, in the endeavor to aid literary aspirants, it seems consistent and essential to

recommend that such a person should either possess or begin at once the cultivation of at least three qualities, namely, the quality to know about and understand a subject, the quality of feeling what you write, and the quality of thinking over and weighing carefully all details—and the first of all these is to know. The young writer must know things, facts, words and figures of speech and beauty. He must be educated—both practically and theoretically. It is not, however, necessary that he be a university graduate; but he should be a student—a person who is not truly himself unless he is surrounded by a goodly company of these most precious covered thoughts—this done, and the proper use made of them, the knowledge must be forthcoming.

Considering also our second quality, our young literary friend must be a person of wide experience. He must make as many experiences for himself as he can. Every adventure, every romance and every accident in which he is a participant will add to his power of imagination, his appreciation of variety, beauty, adventure, etc., in real existence. Things that have been felt and experienced are the easiest to relate and the most fascinating when read. Thus, a writer's powers of description usually improve as he grows in experience and in dealing with the world.

Last of all, a writer must be capable of so applying his thought to the work before him as to bring forth the best work ever and always in fact, to make or at least lead those who read his lines to feel as he has felt, to think as he has thought, and to know as he has known.

## SWAP PARTY IS ENTERTAINING

A large number of invitations were sent out reading something like the following:

"Mr. and Mrs. Blank request the pleasure of your company at a swap party on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, and you are requested to bring a package containing some article with which you are willing to part."

The guests appeared at the appointed time with packages of all sizes from a thimble to an immense doll and a potato masher.

When all had arrived the swapping began, and a lively interest was taken and much merriment caused over the odd exchanges, which were kept up for half or three quarters of an hour, when the bell announced that the time was up, and each one had to retain his or her last swap.

The hostess had explained, before the swapping began, that each person could swap with any other as many times as desired, opening and examining each package received, and if not satisfied could reswap and swap again. Of course, a great variety of articles were brought. The more outlandish and ridiculous the article the more fun the possessor had in exchanging it. No one is expected to take articles of value. A trifle that one could keep as a souvenir of the occasion would be appropriate.—New York Sun.

## RICH MAN'S ADVICE

"My advice to the young man at the opening of a new year," said John D. Rockefeller, "is to go straight and to do the best you can to make a success for yourself and keep happy and comfortable those who depend on you. If you make mistakes, remember it is human to err, but try again, and try harder. Above all things be honest, honest with yourself and with those with whom you deal."—New York Sun.

## THE ORIGINAL Symmetroscope

"Have you looked into it?"

Price each 50 cents post free

This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs. Any small article, such as bits of colored cloth, postage stamps, postage stamps, postage stamps, etc., placed on the revolving disk, when seen through the lens, assumes the most beautiful, original, varied and unusual designs imaginable.

A NEVER FAILING SOURCE OF AMUSEMENT AND INTEREST FOR ALL, ADULTS AND YOUTHS.

Gould & Gould, Dept. 1, Box 5143, Boston

FINE ENLARGEMENTS FROM KODAK NEGATIVES Ask for price list. WILLIAM F. UHLMAN Photo Engraving. Quality Finishing. ST. JOSEPH, MO.















For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 8.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, willing to accept any kind of work; reduced clothing woman gives any kind of help for \$1 a day; more reasonable if permanent, call on Mrs. CAMPBELL, 4 Riverside pl., Cambridge, Mass. 21

SECOND MAID, waitress or chambermaid, (colored) wants situation. ALICE SMITH, 34 North St., Boston, Mass. 17

STENOGRAPHER, middle-aged, 12-15 years' experience, wants permanent position in institution; class, very New York preferred; \$30.35 and maintenance. EMMA BURCKEN RICE, 71 Marion st., East Boston, Mass. 21

STENOGRAPHER of ability and experience desires position; short hours, moderate pay. MISS C. K. JOHNSON, 12 Charter st., Boston. 17

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, residence Boston, 15, willing to start for \$5 with opportunity for advancement; mention 11200. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Newton, 25, first-class experience and experience, \$9-\$10; mention 11278. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Dorchester, 20, first-class experience, reference and education; \$12 week; mention 11633. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER (law office preferred), residence city, 40, single; good penman; best references; \$10; mention 11629. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, residence Boston, 23, single, first-class experience and experience; good penman; \$12; mention 11488. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, residence Roxbury, 19, 1st penman; high school graduate; first-class references; \$10; mention 11445. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thorough knowledge of engineering work, also experience in public service corporation work; high school graduate; \$10; mention 11445. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER or general office work, residence Roxbury, 22; good penman; first-class references; \$10; mention 11445. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Malden, age 20; 1st penman; first-class references and experience; \$10; mention 11445. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, residence Manchester, age 23; 1st penman; high and commercial school graduate; \$12; mention 11445. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

STRONG YOUNG GIRL attending school wants work by day or week; has worked in children, or other work; has worked in bookbinding; MRS. CATHY E. GAVAGAN, 42 E. Dedham st., Boston, Mass. 21

SWEDISH WOMAN, first-class cook and laundress, would like work by day or week; MRS. E. HOFFMAN, 585 Massachusetts av., Boston. 22

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, filing clerk and general office work; residence Roxbury, age 25; single; good penman; references; \$10 to start; mention 11386. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, priv. switchboard preferred, can also do general office work or moving pictures; have age 21, married, good ref. and exp.; \$6.50; mention 11683. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

TRAVELING COMPANION-Lady experienced in traveling will give her services as companion and secretary in exchange for expenses to California or small salary to any other place; best of references. FRANCES BARBER, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 21

TUTOR, governess, private teacher, residence city, 20, first-class references, experience and education; mention 11633. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER and cooking teacher desires employment; efficient, practical and economical. BLANCHE WATSON, 148 Hemenway st., Boston. 21

WANTED-Work by the day; five em-ployers plain sewing, mending, etc. MRS. M. F. 604 Massachusetts av., Boston. 19

WANTED-Position as pianist in music store or moving pictures; have age 21, married, good ref. and exp.; \$6.50; mention 11683. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED-Three or four apartments to care for; business people preferred; or position as matron. E. RANSON, 17 Box 27, Malden, Mass. 17

WANTED-Position by high grade stenographer and secretary; experienced in all branches of business; mention 11633. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED-By a colored woman, light housework by the day or week; good reference. LILL BRYANT, 664 Shawmut av., Boston. 21

WORK wanted for evening, 6 to 8, by best young colored woman. C. HILL, 172 Northampton st., Boston. 21

YOUNG AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS wants work by day with dressmaker in or near Boston; references furnished. MRS. N. L. BERRY, 150 W. Newton st., Boston. 21

YOUNG COUPLE (31) wish any position which requires reduced, capable, conscientious persons; null experience; attendant. MRS. ADAMS, 19 Drown st., Malden, Mass. 20

YOUNG LADY (22), high school graduate, 5 months' business experience, good experience (taking full charge of drumming in large leather company and then small order department), desires similar position or as assistant bookkeeper, with opportunity for promotion; all references. ALAN MACFARLAND, 107 Gainsboro st., Boston. 19

YOUNG LADY desires evening employment; 3 years' experience bookkeeping, clerical, typing and teaching; mention 11683. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

YOUNG LADY would like position reading or writing letters; have age 21, married, good ref. and exp.; \$6.50; mention 11683. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

YOUNG LADY D. E. BOOKKEEPER, first-class position in building business, typewriting and some shorthand, desires position. L. C. CARLIN, 20 Geneva av., Dorchester, Mass. 20

YOUNG WOMAN interested in farming would like position on farm near Boston. MISS FRANCES WATSON, Box 51, R. D. No. 1, Concord Junction, Mass. 17

YOUNG WOMAN (American) wants position in small family as companion and housekeeper; capable and honest. MISS G. L. CARE, 22 Appleton st., Boston. 17

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation as chambermaid, or as a general housekeeper; best of references; best and willing to work. MISS FRANCES CUNNINGHAM, 284 Oxford st., Lynn, Mass. 17

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

ARTISTS wanted - Commercial, experienced all-round; also retouchers and designers; can use some beginning state said; experienced; apply by letter only. A. H. WALKER, 1501 E. No. Michigan, Chicago. 22

BOY, a few bright public school graduates wanted; exceptional opportunity for advancement; steady position. Apply KOPS BROTHERS, Nemo Corral, 1015 E. and Irving pl., near 14th st. subway station, New York. 17

NIGHT CLERK-Middle-aged, experienced, reference required; \$40 month with room, no meals. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Brooklyn st., New York. 17

THOROUGHLY EXP. CLOTHING SALESMAN required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL, COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Super Office, main bldg., New York. 21

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA STOCKMAN required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL, COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Super Office, main bldg., New York. 21

WANTED-A number of colored male porters for our factory and retail candy stores; apply address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York. 17

AN UP-TO-DATE shoe parlor wants an experienced woman to do shoe fitting according to most approved methods; fine opportunity; \$10; mention 11629. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

ATTENDANT-French, willing and obliging to assist with household work of boy and girl 6; able to mend and sew; salary \$30-35. R. BERNARD, 225 West 97th st., New York. 21

A YOUNG GIRL as housemaid and to assist with two children, ages 6 and 7 years. MRS. W. F. OAKLEY, 3 Berkeley St., Boston. 21

CORSETS-Steel skeletons, examiners and ironers wanted; experienced and industrious; good families; also fine bright girls to learn corsetmaking and machine sewing; good pay and steady work in model work; apply KOPS BROTHERS, Nemo Corral, 1015 E. and Irving pl., near 14th st. subway station and one block west. 21

CROCHETERS on infants' scarves; send or bring samples. LOUIS SCHLESINGER & CO., 11 E. 24th st., New York. 17

EXPERIENCED CASHIERS wanted for various retail candy stores in New York city; apply address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York. 17

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged and reliable; good references; \$10; mention 11633. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

OPERATORS ON HAT FRAMES - We can offer yearly position with good salary to experienced operators; apply to MRS. & CO., 22-24 W. 38th st., New York city. 17

EXPERTS for addressing envelopes; only 10c per 100; mention 11633. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED-Salesclerk for permanent position; good references; \$10; mention 11633. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED-A number of thoroughly experienced, reliable, steady, and obedient men to work in a large factory; good wages; apply to MRS. & CO., 22-24 W. 38th st., New York city. 17

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MAN past middle age, thoroughly reliable, with best of references, seeks position in cigar work preferred. GEORGE W. COLE, 36 Sherman av., Lincoln Park, New York. 21

MAN AND WIFE (colored) desire at once situations in hotel or restaurant; as cook and houseman; New York suburbs preferred; references. JOSEPH WITTE, 495 E. 10th st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. 21

MARRIED MAN (25) wishes position; experienced in office; city, salesman, collector; highest references. S. W. NUTT, 501 Amsterdam av., New York city. 21

MUSICIAN, good singer, pianist and violinist; wishes work evenings; experienced in cafe and picture work. E. W. LEE, 3708 DuPont st., Philadelphia. 21

OFFICE boy, trade reference, WILLIAM PAULST, 510 E. Ohio st., N. B., Pittsburgh. 21

PHOTO PLAY THEATER MANAGER and operator is open for engagement with Washington, D. C. 21

POSITION wanted by man (34) as manager for private estate or chicken farm, preferably in California or Texas; 5 years' experience; trade reference. W. WHEELER, 307 Mellon st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 21

QUALIFIED corresponding secretary, sales manager, salesman, typist, seeks connection where terse and effective English in correspondence can be utilized and where opportunity for advancement exists. FRANK L. KING, 115 West 97th st., New York. 21

SALESMAN-Piece goods (cotton or wool), have had wide experience in both; have traveled all sections and am favorably known; references. JOHN M. SAILER, 1511 Cropley av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

SALESMAN-Recommended, desires position. MISS HELEN PRIEBER, 1412 Cropley av., Bronx, New York city. 17

SALESMAN-16 years' successful city selling of piece goods; good references; connections with department and clothing stores in middle West, is open for a position in New York. J. B. WESTON, 551 W. 172nd st., New York. 17

SITUATION WANTED by man with long experience in practical systems of manufacturing; desires position in a large factory; good wages; apply to MRS. & CO., 22-24 W. 38th st., New York city. 17

STEWART and wife (cook) desire position in first-class country or city club; willing to go anywhere; both thoroughly competent. J. MILNE, 726 East 134th st., New York. 17

WANTED-By teacher and music student, position to care board and room, New York city; good references; \$10; mention 11633. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper in small hotel; no objection to country; references. MARY DICKMAN, care Plunkett, 100 E. 124th st., New York. 17

WANTED-Employment evenings by well-educated young lady. Address MISS M. SMITH, 512 W. 123rd st., New York. 21

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS, first class; best city reference. MARGARET CONNOLLY, 1511 Parson St., Chicago. 19

MAID-Colored girl wants situation with actress; references. MISS S. D. RICE, 235 W. 143rd st., New York. 19

SECRETARY or managing clerk; woman; lady; excellent seamstress; willing and attentive; Scotch; highest references. JANET WITTE, care Roy, 205 E. 40th st., New York. 19

MAN AND WIFE (colored) desire at once situations in hotel or restaurant; as cook and houseman; New York suburbs preferred; references. JOSEPH WITTE, 495 E. 10th st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. 21

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## J. E. SULLIVAN NAMES ATHLETES FOR ALL-AMERICA

Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union Selects 58 Men for His Various Track and Field Teams

### EAST GETS THE MOST

NEW YORK—That the United States could put a team of athletes in the track and field championships able to compete successfully with the world is today evident following the announcement made by J. E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of his all-American team. This list, according to Associated Press dispatches, contains the names of no less than 58 athletes with no man being selected to take part in more than one event.

Eastern associations are well represented in the list with 37 men with the West being given 21 places. While the East still leads in numbers, the West shows a surprising increase in eligible athletes and proves that that section of the country is producing champions at a much faster rate than ever before.

In selecting his 1913 American college and school teams Mr. Sullivan states that he has named a different athlete for each event, not because in several cases one man was not capable of winning two events, but in order that such a combination might be secured as would permit the entry of at least three men in each event, were these all-American teams required to meet similar combinations in national or international competition. The selections follow:

### ALL-AMERICAN ATHLETIC TEAM

100-yard dash—H. P. Drew, Springfield, Mass.

220-yard dash—D. F. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania.

300-yard run—M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C.

400-yard run—C. D. Hoff, Chicago A. A. C.

500-yard run—T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A. C.

600-yard run—J. E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania.

800-yard run—A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.

1000-yard run—J. P. Jones, Cornell University.

Two-mile run—W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C.

Five-mile run—H. Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.

120-yard hurdles—F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California.

220-yard hurdles—J. I. Wendell, New York A. C.

Running broad jump—D. Dawson, Standard University.

Running high jump—A. W. Richards, Provo, Utah.

Throwing the discus—E. Muller, Irish-American A. C.

Standing high jump—Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C.

Standing broad jump—Platt Adams, New York A. C.

Three standing broad jumps—Edward L. Ems, Bronx Church House.

Running hop, step and jump—D. J. Ahern, Illinois A. C.

Pole vault—S. B. Wagoner, Missouri A. C.

One-mile walk—R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum.

Three-mile walk—Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.

Seven-mile walk—F. H. Kaiser, New York A. C.

Cross-country—Sydney Leslie, Long Island A. C.

Ten-mile run—Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House.

Putting 16-pound shot—P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C.

25-pound weight for distance—H. McGrath, Irish-American A. C.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C.

Throwing the javelin—B. Brod, Dartmouth University.

All-around—Fred L. Thomson, New York A. C.

ALL-AMERICAN COLLEGE TEAM

100-yard run—J. E. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania.

220-yard run—D. F. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania.

400-yard run—C. D. Hoff, Chicago A. A. C.

500-yard run—T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A. C.

600-yard run—J. E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania.

800-yard run—A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.

1000-yard run—J. P. Jones, Cornell University.

Two-mile run—W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C.

Five-mile run—H. Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.

120-yard hurdles—F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California.

220-yard hurdles—J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan University.

Running high jump—Edward J. Beeson, University of California.

Pole vault—S. B. Wagoner, Yale University.

Two-mile run—William M. McCurdy, University of Pennsylvania.

Putting 16-pound shot—L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth College.

Cross-country—R. St. B. Boyd, Harvard University.

ALL-AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC TEAM

100-yard run—C. Hoyt, Greenfield (Iowa) high school.

200-yard run—S. A. Robinson, Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy.

400-yard run—M. R. Orr, Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

800-yard run—J. Overton, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

Running broad jump—P. C. Stiles, Culver (Ind.) Military Academy.

One-mile run—G. Tenney, West Des Moines (Iowa) school.

Running high jump—Albert Carr, Oak Park high school, Chicago.

220-yard hurdles—C. Corry, Oak Park high school, Chicago.

Throwing the hammer—E. Walter, Exeter (Cal.) high school.

Two-mile run—J. E. Wenz, Roseville (N. J.) high school.

Pole vault—Dogelton, University of Southern California Preparatory school.

Putting 12-pound shot—E. Caughey, Ukiah (Cal.) high school.

Throwing the discus—Ray Bagnard, Pasadena (Cal.) high school.

PENN DEFEATS COLUMBIA

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania Swimming Club defeated Columbia University here Friday night by 38 points to 18. In the winter polo contest Columbia won, 24 to 22.

SALLIE SIGNS WITH ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Harry Sallee, pitcher, has signed contract for the 1914 season to the National league club of this city.

BAUMAN SIGNS FOR 1914

INDIANAPOLIS—Charles Bauman, infielder of the Detroit American league club, has signed a one-year contract to play with Detroit this season.

## BEST COLLEGE 100-YD. RUNNER



J. E. PATTERSON '15  
University of Pennsylvania

## DARTMOUTH HAS NINE GAMES FOR FOOTBALL TEAM

Final Contest Is With Syracuse and May Be Played in Boston or Manchester, N. H.

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's football schedule, consisting of nine games, is announced by Graduate Manager H. C. McAllister. Tufts once more appears on Dartmouth's list after a lapse of five years since the Brown and Blue last played in Hanover.

Syracuse, a new team on the schedule, will meet the Green, but as yet the place for this game is undecided. The rumors of the place for this game predict either Boston or Manchester. According to the new agreement with Pennsylvania, Dartmouth journeys once more to Philadelphia next fall, and in 1915 the Red and Blue will play either in Boston or at Hanover, according to the decision of the Dartmouth athletic council.

Colby and Carleton are the two teams played last fall which will not meet the Green, as neither could make it convenient to come to Hanover.

The new schedule does away with the excessive traveling all in one month, which was necessary last fall, and provides for five home games at least. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26, Massachusetts Aggies at Hanover.

Oct. 3, Norwich at Hanover; 10, Williams at Williamstown; 17, Vermont at Hanover; 24, Princeton at Princeton; 31, Amherst at Hanover.

Nov. 7, Tufts at Hanover; 14, Penn. at Philadelphia; 21, Syracuse (place not yet determined).

TINKER NOT TO JOIN BROOKLYN

CHICAGO—Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn National League club, came here Friday and learned direct from J. B. Tinker that the former Cincinnati manager would not report to the Brooklyn club next season.

Ebbets said that unless Tinker joins, the Brooklyn club will lose \$15,000, the purchase price paid the Cincinnati club for the player's services. The \$10,000 which was to be given Tinker as a bonus as soon as he signed with Ebbets' club is still being held for him, and will be turned over to him should he leave the Federal League and return to the National.

H. M. SMITH MEETS C. C. PELL TODAY

MONTREAL—C. C. Pell of the Tuxedo Club of New York meets H. Meredith Smith of Canada today in the final round of the Canadian racquet championship tournament of 1914.

Pell won his way to the final round Friday by defeating Edward Greenshield, the former Canadian champion, three games to two in the semi-finals. Pell played a steady game and won after a hard up-hill contest.

WORLD'S WEIGHT RECORD BROKEN

NEW YORK—George Iambiras, who weighs only 160 pounds today holds a world's weight-lifting record as a result of his performance at a miniature set of Olympic games held under the auspices of the Greek-American Club last night.

He lifted a dumbbell weighing 104 pounds up above his shoulder from shoulder to arm's length 23 times. The best previous record was 18 times.

## MASSACHUSETTS TO ENCOURAGE JUNIOR GOLFERS

M. G. A. Votes to Take Charge of Interscholastic Tournament and Appoints Special Committee to Look Out for the Event

### ASSOCIATION GROWS

That Massachusetts will in the future produce more star golfers than in the past is today the opinion of those who attended the annual meeting and banquet of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the Exchange Club Friday night when new officers were elected and plans put on foot to advance golf among the younger players.

Some 150 golfers attended the meeting including some invited guests from other sections than Massachusetts. Officers were elected, Herbert Jaques of the Country Club receiving the presidency for another year and the rest of the 1913 list was also reelected with the exception of C. T. Crocker, vice-president, who declined a reelection, H. L. Ayer of Brae Burn being chosen to succeed him.

In order to encourage golf among the younger players, the association decided to foster the annual interscholastic championship tournament, and otherwise promote the game among the younger players. The New York and Chicago Golf Associations already look out for that phase of the game, but prior to now the Massachusetts association has done nothing along those lines.

Reports of the officers of the association for the past year were read and accepted. There was an increase in the number of golfers handicapped in the past year, and there are indications of an even larger list this coming season. There were 3818 names on the list last spring, an increase of 233 over the previous year, and during the season 263 names were added, bringing the total up to 4081.

President Jaques acted as toastmaster at the banquet. In his speech he expressed the opinion that it might be a good plan to make the state amateur championship tourney an open affair that golfers from other sections might compete. He also expressed himself as favorable to the Leslie cup contests being played as foursomes instead of as four-ball matches.

Francis Quimet, national open champion, was at the banquet and made a few remarks. Many words of praise were spoken about the youthful amateur who made such a remarkable showing in the big event of the year. Others who came in for praise were: John G. Anderson, runner-up to Jerome D. Travers in the national amateur tournament, and the members of the victorious Lesley cup team.

The full list of officers for the coming year are: Herbert Jaques, president; Harry L. Ayer, vice president; Henry H. Wilder, secretary; Ralph Alden, treasurer; M. L. Crosby, R. Freeman, Percival Gilbert, Roger Kinnicut and C. T. Crocker, executive committee. John Anderson, Arthur Lockwood and Paul Tewksbury were chosen as the committee to look after the interscholastic and junior golfing events.

## NEW YORK A. C. PLANS CARNIVAL

NEW YORK—The swimming committee of the New York Athletic Club has opened negotiations for a water carnival among the leading watermen of the East, which should prove one of the most interesting features of the present indoor season if it materializes, as seems likely. It is proposed by the Mercury Foot organization to bring together the champions of three A. A. U. districts—the New England, Middle Atlantic and Metropolitan ones—in a set of events which will include all the classic indoor swims and fancy diving.

Any competitor registered in one of the three districts will be eligible, and there is prospect of exceptionally close work when such men as Handy, Duffy, Tomlinson, Dippy, Nerich, Wheatly, Rammie, Vollmer and other stars are pitted against one another.

## POLICE LEAGUE TO MEET JAN. 30

H. T. Parsons, president of the Massachusetts Police Baseball League, has sent out notices for the annual meeting which is to be held in the Revere police station, Friday, Jan. 30.

This league is entering on its fourth year and President Parsons urges all connected with the police who can attend. Officers for 1914 will be elected and other business transacted.

## NEW WESLEYAN POOL PRESENTED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—A new \$40,000 swimming pool addition to Fayerweather Gymnasium was formally opened at Wesleyan University Friday night, Chairman Stephen H. Olin, '06, of the building committee of the trustees formally presenting the pool.

The pool is 70x30 feet and equipped with a filter system. The name of the donor has not been announced.

## YALE WINS FROM C. C. OF NEW YORK BY WIDE MARGIN

New Haven Aquatic Stars Take First and Second Places in All but One of the Events

NEW HAVEN—Yale triumphed over the College of the City of New York in their annual dual swimming meet in Carnegie pool Friday night, 46 points to 7. The Blue took first and second places in every event but the 220-yard swim, in which Riemer beat his opponent and took second place for New York. The relay race went to Yale. In this event Mayer, the national champion, easily won the honors.

With McAlenman, who went to Stockholm on the United States Olympic team, and McGregor, Yale ran off with the diving laurels, although Captain Berman, who made up the single-man team for New York, was a close second to the two. Jones, the single plunger the New York college put in the field, failed to get any direction in his plunges and was completely outclassed.

Schlaet and Mayer, the Yale swimmers, won over McGrath and Shower of New York by inches in the 50-yard swim, which was the best event of the meet. Yale won the polo game, which followed the swimming meet, 50 to 8. The summary:

600-foot relay—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 1m. 45.4-38.4.

50-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 1m. 45.4-38.4.

100-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 2m. 45.4-38.4.

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3200-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 7m. 45.4-38.4.

6400-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 8m. 45.4-38.4.

12800-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 9m. 45.4-38.4.

25600-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 10m. 45.4-38.4.

51200-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 11m. 45.4-38.4.

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1638400-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 16m. 45.4-38.4.

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28147497671065600-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 50m. 45.4-38.4.

56294995342131200-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 51m. 45.4-38.4.

112589990684262400-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 52m. 45.4-38.4.

225179981368524800-yard swim—Won by Yale (Schlaet, Mayer, Marr, Summers). Time, 53m. 45.4-38.4.

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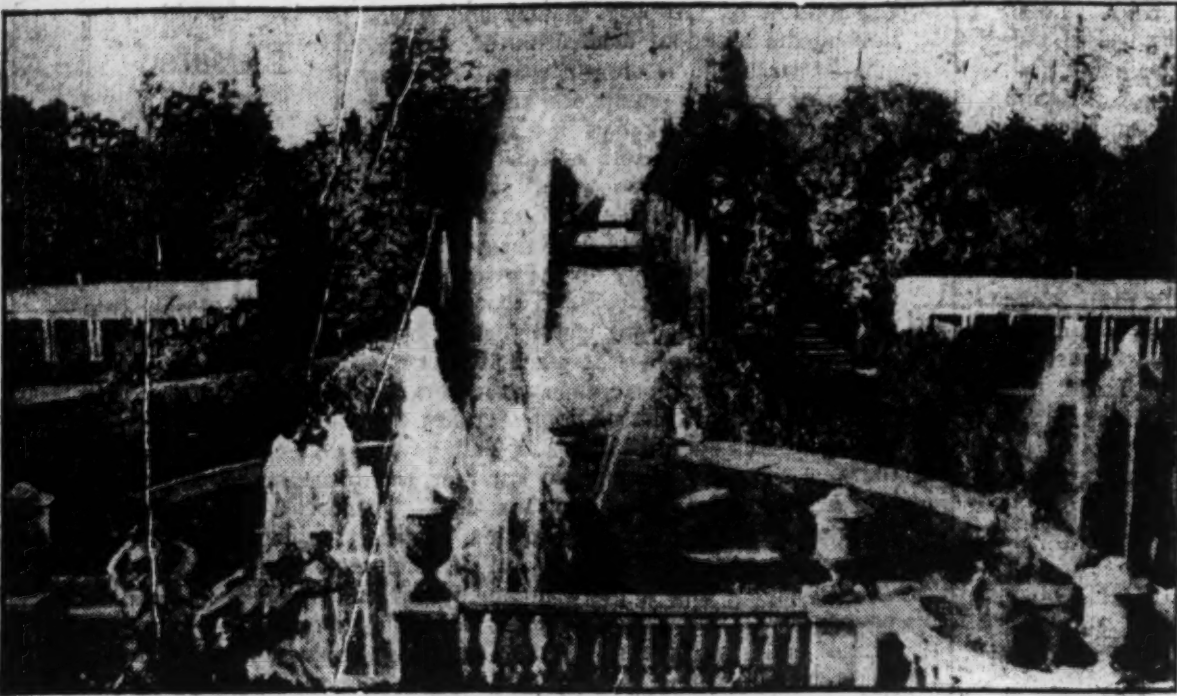
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# THE HOME FORUM

## Fountains at Peterhof, Near St. Petersburg, Russia



(Reproduced by permission)

The fountains in the gardens of the royal palace of Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, are particularly fine. They form a long avenue of fountains, large and small, stretching toward the gulf of Finland, some 18 miles to the west of St. Petersburg. It was built by Peter

the Great in 1711, and stands on a height 60 feet above the sea, surrounded by a fine park and beautiful gardens laid out on the model of those at Versailles, with numerous fountains, terraces and summer-houses.

### Tin in Alaska

Tin of good quality is regarded as a nuisance in some parts of Alaska, where it is thrown aside by the gold miners, according to the Argonaut. In the richest spots as much as half a pound of tin to the pan is reported, which at the present price of the ore would give the graver a value, not allowing for costs of mining or transportation, of \$18 to \$20 a yard.

### About Fort Pitt

Fort Pitt of old stood on the present site of Pittsburgh. It was originally Ft. Duquesne but when it was taken by Colonel Washington, as he then was, it was renamed in honor of William Pitt, one of the truest friends that America ever had.

### Education

Those who trust us educate us.—George Eliot.

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### Sir F. Lugard and Sir G. T. Goldie

Sir Frederick Lugard's appointment as Governor-General of Nigeria will be greeted with special satisfaction by one man—the man who made Sir Frederick's work possible, and who first sent him to Nigeria. That man is Sir George Taubman Goldie, but for whose foresight and perseverance Nigeria would be now either French or German territory. It was in 1877 when he first visited the Niger territory, the Pall Mall Gazette (London) says, that Sir George Goldie conceived the idea of adding it to the British empire, and the following 23 years were devoted to that sole purpose. How he overcame Gambetta's attempts to forestall the British, how he defeated Bismarck's agents sent to stir up trouble and with small support from the home government founded Nigeria, is a story which has never been told at length, for Sir George is an empire builder who does not advertise. Few men can have had as remarkable experiences as Sir Frederick Lugard has had in the work of building up the British empire in Africa. He fought Arab slavers in Nyassa, he took part in founding British East Africa and "held the fort" at Uganda at a most trying period, and he put in two years' work for Rhodesia in its early days. Besides all this he has seen active service in Afghanistan, Burma and the Sudan.

### NIETZSCHE, BRANDES, SCHOPENHAUER

TWO points in Professor Herford's article on Dr. Brandes remind one of incidents in the life of Nietzsche, the Manchester (England) Guardian says. He, too, was a brilliant student, and was, in fact, appointed professor of classical philology at Basel before he had taken his doctor's degree. His published work was so distinguished that the professors at Leipzig dispensed with a formal examination. One of them said, "We can't very well examine a colleague!" The second resemblance was his desire to serve his country in war. He had not been long at Basel when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. Unlike Brandes, he had in his earlier days been accepted and had served some months in the artillery, but now that there was a call to active service he found himself, much against his will, tied by the fact that he had become a naturalized Swiss. In the end he persuaded the university authorities to let him serve as non-combatant. Schopenhauer was of a different temperament. He was a student at a more exciting period of German history, but he neither felt nor followed the call to arms. Just a hundred years ago he was in Berlin, and would have remained there two years longer if the War of Liberation had not driven him away. "I regretted this all the more," he tells us, "as I was just then preparing myself for the degree of doctor of the University of Berlin, and had begun to write my dissertation."

So he withdrew to Rudolstadt, near Weimar, and there, "war and everything connected with it being distasteful to my whole nature, I was happy in not seeing a single soldier or hearing the roll of drums during all that summer of fighting."

### FOSTERING BOYISH MANLINESS

A LITTLE four-year-old boy, wrote Emory J. Haynes lately, sidled up to his young mother and stroked her arm softly. He said, "I will take care of you, mother." As a matter of fact she was in no danger of any kind in her quiet, well-ordered home. The two were, however, alone in the house that afternoon.

"I accepted his knightly protection," the lady explains proudly, "exactly as if I were in some need of it that moment. I embraced him fondly and thanked him. I knew it was one of the very earliest assertions of manliness in his young nature. Do you not see that it was chivalry? Every well-born boy is a knight toward woman. Pray God I may foster this valor in my son. Repeatedly

### Harrow School Songs

In an interesting article in the Cornhill Magazine on "John Farmer at Harrow," E. D. Randall tells us how the Harrow school songs began. The problem that Farmer set himself was to make music reach every stratum of school society. To solve it, he invented the function called house-singing. Once a week or afterwards once a fortnight, in the winter terms he came to every house, and made the boys sing popular songs in unison. He had some difficulty at first in getting all the houses to fall in with his plan. "When I first went up to the Grove," he said, "they used to throw boots at me from the windows in the dark." Another legend related how the boys arranged an avalanche of lexicons on a tea tray to disconcert him as he descended the pupil-room stair. But Farmer stepped nimbly aside, hopped upon the banisters, and let it pass, then went on and began as if nothing had happened. There was no stopping him; he soon gained his point, and house-singing became a tradition. Then he fell to writing school songs, and in a moment the merit of the system was apparent. The school songs became an expression of school feeling; everybody knew them. Whether they made boys musical or no, they certainly became a wonderful bond of union among Harrovians. It is marvelous that he should have had the enthusiasm to make it possible—12 houses and each to be visited once a fortnight!

### SAVING A FRESCO PAINTING

ONE of the most important tasks of modern art cultivation consists in the preservation of the numerous fresco paintings in Italy by the great artists of the flower time of Italian art. Especially in upper Italy the frescoes have suffered much damage from damp.

Where it was possible these have been restored in their original places, but in some cases it was found necessary to remove the painting bodily to a place of safety in museums. This practice has been developed into a fine art and anybody who has visited the more important picture galleries in Italy will remember the great frescoes by Luini, Gaudenzio Ferrari and other famous artists which delight the eye by the undiminished brilliancy of their coloring. The latest rescue is that of the glorious painting with which Giovanni Sacchi da Pordenone, known as Il Pordenone, adorned a wall of the Basilica Santa Maria di Campagna Piacenza. It is a picture of Saint Agostinus and one of the finest creations of the artist. The wall on which the picture had been painted had been so much damaged by moisture, that the restorer, Professor Philippino, had to resort to special devices to save the fresco. He began by enclosing the whole picture in a broad iron ring, and then began operations by removing the wall from the outside. After all the bricks had been taken away as far as the layer on which the picture was painted, this

### One Record

Dim in the distance fade  
The sunbeams and the shade;  
And many a light that blazed and shone  
Into the horizon's mist has gone.  
One record rises from our past,  
That shall forever last:  
A name our age can never  
From its remembrance sever.  
We bear it in our hearts today  
Fresh as the perfume of the May.  
—Christopher Cranch.

### Early State Claims

In 1783, before the treaty of Paris, or the treaty which established the freedom of the United States, two blocks of land, both twice the present size of Massachusetts, were claimed by that state on either side of Lake Michigan. New York as well as Virginia claimed the land west of the Alleghenies, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, or the lands that had been conquered by the Iroquois of New York, the famous Six Nations.

### With God's Help

I will, with God's help, deepen the springs of life; I will do my duty at all times as God gives me power to see it; I will pray daily for divine guidance; I will cultivate habits of worship; I will keep alive and warm my sympathy toward my fellowmen.—The Rev. William M. Macfar.

### Follow Truth

Keep your mind open to the light. Obey the best you know. Follow Truth wherever it leads.—William Watson.

### New Edition of Dunbar Recalls Him as Author

IT IS an event for gratulation that the poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar are coming out in a new edition. Americans cannot afford to let this poet fall into neglect, exponent as he is of the latent possibilities of his people. His work is of intrinsic excellence, a worthy addition to the body of American poetry, not to be judged tolerantly because he was a negro, nor to be looked upon as a mere curiosity. His prose stories and those of his wife, Alice Ruth (Moore) Dunbar, go to show that the race has certainly a future in the realm of literature.

Dunbar was of pure African descent, both his parents having been slaves. His father, whose experiences he wove into his story, "The Ingrate," escaped to Canada and served in the Massachusetts infantry. His mother, kindly brought up on a Kentucky plantation, learned to love poetry by hearing her master read aloud. These two were married at Dayton, O., and having taught themselves to read, by the time their son Paul was growing up, had books of biography, history and poetry in their home, upon which the boy eagerly fed.

The son's struggle for an education, his subsequent struggle to find work to which he was fitly trained, "One Man's Fortune," and his lifelong struggle to develop his gift and with it serve his race are the inspiring facts in a somewhat pathetic career.

His stories under the title, "The Strength of Gideon," touch upon many phases of the slave and race problem, and they are so clear-sighted, just, to both master and slave, while so loyal to his own race and so sanely hopeful for its future that they form no small part of the useful literature on the subject.

Dunbar's friends wanted him to be a preacher and his novel, "The Uncalled," reflects his conflict in refusing a vocation that must have had more than one attraction for a man of his stamp and purpose. He himself was at one time ambitious to become a lawyer, but to use his own words, all plans gave way before his "all-absorbing desire to be a worthy singer of the songs of God and nature—to be able to interpret my own people through song and story and to prove to the many that we are more human than African."

His first book of verse, "Major and Minors"—the "majors" being poems in English, the minors in dialect—fell into the hands of Mr. Howells when editor of the Atlantic, who from that moment

was one of the poet's most helpful critics and friends. Mr. Howells' preface to one of his books—"Lyrics of Lowly Life"—was adopted as introduction to the complete poems which are now reissued.

### True Love

True love works never for the loved one so,  
Nor spares skin surface, smoothening truth away.  
Love bids touch truth, endure truth and embrace  
Truth, though, embracing truth, love crush itself.  
"Worship not me but God!" the angels urge:  
That is love's grandeur. —Browning.

### Conscience Not Dilatory

Conscience is never dilatory in her warnings.—Old English Proverb.

### ROMAN FORTRESS IN SCOTLAND

A CERTAIN district in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is known to have been at one time occupied permanently by the Romans. Recently excavations have been made in the portion of country lying to the north of this and not far from the town of Perth. Professor Haverfield, at a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, gave an interesting account of the result of the work. He said:

"In the area investigated, there were a certain number of earthworks which, from their plans, so far as they could be verified, seemed to be of Roman occupation. The results that were obtained made it clear that at any rate one of those large earthworks was a Roman

camp of a temporary nature intended to accommodate a large force—perhaps 10,000 men—for a very short time, and that they belonged to one of the campaigns which the Romans carried out in the north of Scotland. The excavations were confined entirely to the western part of the camp. The solitary object which was found was one piece of iron. But the verifications which they were able to make of an 'eighteenth century plan' showed that there must have been a large Roman fortress for an army which was operating in the north, though it left very little traces of itself. It was the beginning of an investigation which they hoped to be able to continue. There were works of a definite specific Roman character to be traced by the spade; and probably in an area of 120 acres, there were Roman remains to be found which would enable them to date the thing and enable them to say whether this advance in Scotland belonged to Agricola or to Severus."

## ENTERING INTO REST

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO one knew better than Christ Jesus, who was described by Isaiah as "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief," that sooner or later there must come a time in the experience of every one when all pertaining to a mortal sense of existence will fall to satisfy the upward-trending desire and what may have seemed to give gratification and pleasure will pall upon the senses. To the heart that has reached the point where it is wearied with the disappointed hopes and faded joys of mundane experience the voice of the heavenly messenger speaks in these words of love, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Since so many people have met with failure in their efforts to find peace and satisfaction in the belief of material life, it is to be wondered at that so few have heeded the gracious gospel invitation, and one is prompted to the conclusion that either the genuineness of the invitation or the validity of the promise is doubted or that the ability to appropriate the promise is lacking.

It is because Christian Science has come to prove that Jesus' promise is valid, and also to show how the invitation can be accepted and the fulfillment of the promise realized, that it is of so much value to mankind. Through an understanding of this Science we come to recognize all Jesus' teachings as spiritual. That Jesus did not mean a mere approach to his personality by the words, "Come unto me," is evident, for then the invitation would have been limited to the short period of his earthly experience and would have applied only to his immediate followers. It must have been the spiritual identity to which he alluded, as when he said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life," and "My Father and I are one." To come to him then must mean to turn our attention to the spiritual sense of life, to recognize that, on, as real which is divine. In so doing we shall come into accord with that which is perfect and harmonious. The Christ as the manifestation of perfect Mind can never be conscious of discord. When one has truly "come unto" this divine consciousness what becomes of the struggle and the burden that seemed so irksome? It is learned that it was but the false sense of things which made the experience seem so hard. The labor and the load were but manifestations of the unreal sense of responsibility, care or fear.

When men say they have to labor hard to make a living or gain success, what do they mean? Do they not mean that they have to struggle against the fear of failure, the fear of loss, or the fear of want? If the hardship seems to arise from the sense that they are compelled to follow a certain calling or occupation for a livelihood, one that is distasteful perhaps, it is the sense of compulsion that makes it seem laborious. This may be simply another form of fear arising from the belief that one's support cannot be gained from any other source. What is the difference between work and play? Each may call into action the same amount of energy, yet how opposite may seem the effects. Let any one change his thought regarding

his occupation and the effect upon him will be changed as well. Herein we find some light thrown upon the invitation of the great Master, for when we give up the thought of mere personal interest with all its anxiety, care, and worry and begin truly to seek the spiritual we cease to regard life as a mere struggle for existence. Then there dawns upon us a higher concept of Life as God and we find our experience filled with opportunities to reflect good and bless our fellow men. This brings to us hope and joy in living instead of care and apprehension; the burden is no longer heavy and the labor is turned into rest.

From the context of the passage referred to it is evident that Jesus did not regard rest as a cessation from diligent activity, for he immediately says, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me." That is a false sense of rest which identifies it with idleness. Idleness is opposed to progress and would rob all good intent of its promised accomplishment. It would make a man a drag on society and a dishonor to true humanhood. To think that by doing nothing one will avoid the danger of doing wrong is a great mistake. In fact, the effort to do nothing—and it takes an effort, as a rule—is wrong in itself and is one of the shortest roads to discontent and confusion. Rest is the recognition of the harmonious manifestation of divine activity. "God rests in action," writes Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 518, and adds, "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

When thought is turned away from the mortal and material sense of existence to the spiritual, to the Christ-consciousness, the beliefs that go to make up weariness are soon eliminated. For instance, disappointment is a great source of weariness, but does not disappointment nearly always result from hope having been placed on something material or personal? Failure is its forerunner. There cannot, however, be any such thing as spiritual failure, for God cannot fail. Therefore the man whose hope rests in God is saved from disappointed hopes. His faith in the absolute certainty of God's goodness sets his thought at rest and he realizes the experience described by Isaiah the prophet when he says, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee."

## Science

And

## Health

With

Key to  
the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science by

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BAKER  
EDDY

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### Picture Puzzle



What kind of cheese?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Stal



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 17, 1914

### The Business Situation Reviewed

MORE encouraging reports are being received from the iron and steel industry. There has been better inquiry for various finished products and some new orders are reported. Although the improvement is slight the change for the better is significant, for the reason that the steel business long has been regarded as a rather accurate barometer of general conditions. There are many unemployed men in the steel districts as a result of the shutting down of the mills here and there, and the allied industries have suffered proportionately. Although it may be some time before a distinct change for the better will be generally noted the hope is now more universally expressed that the upturn has come at last.

As substantiating this view, we call attention to the answers of American business men, given in response to questions about trade conditions in the various sections of the United States, and printed in today's Monitor as the first of a series of similar expressions. The questions were sent out with no intent to secure particular kinds of opinions, and the answers, we feel sure, may be accepted as unbiased and representative. What we were seeking was the truth about business conditions.

Before genuine and lasting improvement in business can be realized there must be a radical scaling down in the cost of living. There has been some progress made in this direction within the last few months. Commodity prices are gradually working lower. But the level is still too high.

An encouraging feature of the times is that there has been more attention recently paid to the influences responsible for the depressed state of business the world over. Men are striving to ferret out the cause or causes for the recession with a view to preventing a recurrence. One reason that seems potent is that of wasteful extravagance. Municipal, national and state governments as well as individuals have been spending money with a prodigality that would indicate a never-ending supply and for purposes that could not be classed as actually necessary. It has become entirely too easy a matter to issue bonds for improvements and permanent construction of one kind and another when expenditures for such undertakings should have been met out of current revenues. There has been considerable enforced curtailment of this sort of thing the past year by reason of an unfavorable money market. Money rates are now working easier but it would be a good thing if the trend of the times would lead to further economies. The high cost of living has been brought about by waste and extravagance and real prosperity of an enduring kind need not be expected until a saner and safer policy is pursued.

There never would be either a depression or undue expansion in business if people were disposed to observe the golden rule at all times. The sooner nations, corporations and individuals come to this conclusion the better it will be for national and individual prosperity.

### New Hampshire Looks Hopefully Forward

GOVERNOR FELKER of New Hampshire, speaking in Boston to the organized daughters of the state the other night, held out assurances of its development that were not fanciful but had support in specified items of progress. He did not discuss population but presented the activities of the state in education, farm betterment and industrial growth that may be expected to give it a better showing in the census. New Hampshire gained moderately in the years from 1900 to 1910 but had actually fewer people of native parentage in the latter year. Like the other New England states and rural regions of all New England, the Granite state has been heavily drawn upon for the building up of other sections. It is a cornucopia with broad opening to the south, pouring out its wealth of men and women to waiting fields. It is an old saying about New Hampshire that it slopes the wrong way. The problem it faces is to restore its least favored places to their former consequence and develop its better ones to the highest point of attractiveness. It is that way the state seems to be moving.

In education, New Hampshire's Governor declared, there has recently been made tremendous progress until she is fully abreast of the times. Much has been accomplished in increasing the fertility of the soil. Manufactures in cities like Manchester, second only to Boston in freight contributed to the Boston & Maine railroad, there is expansion. These are not evidences of decadence. They mark the gaining and not the declining state. None is better located to gather the first gains of the movement, which seems to be fairly under way, from the cities back to the farms. It may well be hoped and believed that the roads that have given easy way out of its territory will be found to yield an easy way of return.

### Abolish Storage Yards Blemish

MAYOR-ELECT CURLEY of Boston, by his ante-election platform, is committed to official action in dealing with a local problem to which the Monitor has given some attention and publicity. As he phrases it, "immediate development of land now used for car storage on Exeter and Boylston streets" is called for and should come without further delay. We think no one will contend that the use of the land now legalized is tolerable as a permanent arrangement. This being admitted, only the time and method of change are debatable, with the burden of proof to justify delay resting on the corporation.

Had there been no striking illustration in recent urban development of how a somewhat similar situation had been dealt with sensibly, the popular demand for action in Boston would hardly be as strong as it is now. But too many Bostonians have seen the altered approaches to the new Grand Central station in New York city to make them content with prolonged use of the Boston property for its present purposes under present conditions. If it is to remain a storage yard, then it should be hidden from sight by construction around about it and over it of foundations for buildings, various in type, serviceable and productive of community revenue

through enhanced values caused by higher uses of the tract. This we have an idea, should be done by the railroad, or the use of the major part of the region for car storage should be abandoned, and the land put on the market. The financing of the transformation scheme worked out in New York city was brilliantly successful. Revenue derived from leases and from rents of buildings that tower aloft where formerly were an open cut and drill yard, now goes far toward paying costs of construction of the superb new terminal.

Boston's chief development during the next decade is likely to come in the region west of Copley square and south of Boylston street. Lower Huntington avenue is changing rapidly even now. Upper Boylston street, that has seen many changes within a decade, is now on the brink of another. Were this car storage tract development plan to take form in any sensible way in the near future, the Boylston street property would develop as it never can under present conditions.

THE news that the pantomime has been imported into New York can hardly fail to raise a speculation as to how that form of entertainment, so purely indigenous to England, will thrive there. The purist will, of course, take the warpath at the mention of the word indigenous. He will explain, what indeed everybody knows, that the pantomime is Roman in its origin, and that its halcyon days were during the renaissance. He will assure you that the very word, considered philologically, is not Anglo-Saxon, is not even Middle English, but is undeniably Greek. In all this he will be irrefragably accurate and incontestably pedantic. When you once embark on a study of origins you rapidly discover what the Hebrew cynic meant by the declaration, "There is no new thing under the sun." There is, properly considered, as the Alderman said to Trotty Veck, no Roman, no Italian of the renaissance, no Angeleno, only just the family of "the grand old gardener and his wife," who dwelt on the banks of the great river. There is no corner in thistles across the Cheviots, or in potatoes beyond St. George's Channel, and another wrong is done to Ireland.

The purist has, however, an even greater grievance against "Old Drury." Whatever else it may be, the pantomime, genus Britannicus, is not a pantomime at all. The Roman and the Renaissance pantomimist was true to his name: he was all (pantos) mimic (mimos). His English descendant makes full use of his lungs; there are occasions, indeed, when he might fitly be described as "Vox et preterea nihil." The lineal descent of the Roman theater is to be traced not in the baggy trousers of Joseph Grimaldi, but in the black and white Pierrot dress of Mademoiselle.

When, however, all is said and done, the pantomime today is justified by success only in England. The reason is not far to seek. The refinement of comedy is too nice for the pit and gallery, and tragedy too harrowing. The highest English expression of pure comedy, Congreve's "Way of the World," could not stand the test of the centuries. The melodrama of Shakespeare and the Shakespearean clown, had to find modern expression. They found it in the transpontine sailor who danced an impossible hornpipe, after having worsted the villain, and rescued the distressed maiden with the perennial platitude that the man who laid his hand on a woman save in the way of kindness was no man. Come Christmas, it demanded something more jovial than this. The fairy story provided a melodrama not too intense, the harlequinade a finale of boisterous mirth. And so Mr. Grimaldi never straddled on to the stage, with his hands sunk deep in his trouser pockets, to emit the traditional line, "Here we are again," without awakening that sense of hilarity which finds its fullest expression in the pages of Dickens.

### More Problems for Venezuela

AT A MOMENT when President Juan Vicente Gomez returns in triumph to his capital, where the Venezuelan populace accords him a rousing welcome, following the campaign against the insurrectionists in the northwest, rumors of fresh outbreaks reach the exiles who are making the United States their temporary home. As reports go, General Castro is not concerned in the new movement against the government. There are those who assert that the recent disturbance in the province of Maracaibo was a very slight affair, and that the administration was only too pleased when the opportunity presented itself for military demonstration so as to impress the people of the capital. President Gomez found occasion to declare a temporary dictatorship, and, with an election drawing near, some believe that the retention of such a dictatorship is part of the administration's program.

Although Venezuelans as a whole are fond of military display and all the pomp that goes with soldiers, bands and clanging sabers, it is difficult to believe that a people would long endure any government which would make the manufacture of a revolution its pretense, for what amounts to martial law. In many ways President Gomez' rule has been beneficial to the country. He has improved the economic condition and done considerable toward opening up the country. In such circumstances, all well-meaning Venezuelans will no doubt lend him their support. However, the three men concerned in the reported uprising to come are militarists who have long been popular in the republic. At present they are exiles. But in past days General Leopoldo Baptista, General Regulo and General Manuel Hernandez have done valiant work in the service of their country, and they have many adherents in Venezuela who are keeping exceedingly quiet while the Gomez regime is in control.

The establishment of a "directoire," modeled on "directoire" of the French revolution is said to be part of the plan of the three generals concerned. Each has already had assigned a territory for operation, and the forward movement is to be spontaneous. It is to be remembered that most of these disquieting reports emanate from Caracas, and while the exiles vouch for the correctness of the rumors there is reason for believing that the seriousness of the situation has been overstated.

Venezuelan malcontents, as those of Nicaragua, Santo Domingo and other republics bordering on the Caribbean, are aware of the attitude of the Washington administration as regards revolutions. Before it gets a good start such an outbreak is almost doomed to failure. The influence of the United States is very earnestly against the overthrow of constitutional rule. Perhaps, after all, the issue lies with President Gomez himself, and if a bona fide revolution is really confronting him, there will hardly be any one to deny the right to put it down.

### What the "Panto" Stands for

Six months of thorough inquiry and reflection by the board of arbitration on the dispute between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and its employees has been well expended when the result is a report which at once commends itself as fair and broad. Commendation of the wage schedules it establishes may be made only on a technical knowledge of the facts and these must be accepted as just, largely on the evidence that the rest of the report supplies that the arbitrators went deeply into the problem and sought well-balanced conclusions. The scale may well be believed to be fair when it is accompanied by the reasoning that supports the shortening of the period of approach to the maximum wage from fifteen to five years and by the conclusion that the operatives should have their fair pay regardless of the burdens that the company takes upon itself or has forced upon it, compelling a greatly increased capitalization. There is a fair wage, and it remains fair for service like this, whether the company is highly prosperous or is at the other end of fortune, a receivership.

In saying that if the company which has all of Boston's street and subway transit in its hands is unable to meet its obligations, cannot build extensions like the Cambridge subway without embarrassment and cannot provide the needed equipment, the public and not the employees must meet the deficiency, the commission seems to state the whole case rightly. Its discussion of the related problems, the Cambridge tunnel for one, is helpful in leading toward the restoration of the methods that were employed in the earlier subway building. Whether the city may now come to the relief by purchasing this work and putting the company under a rental and sinking fund obligation covering a long range of years is a question still to be discussed; but the recommendation of this board must have weight in the conclusion.

There is discoverable in the report a reliance upon the growing sense of partnership between the public and the company which supplies a needed service. It is the modern idea. In its application to the street railway situation in Boston it demands much of the public but its demand upon the other partner is not less distinct. With the wage difference removed, the patrons of the service, the people of greater Boston, have a right to some token of responsibility on the part of the officials of the company. In matters of official salaries and of other expenditure the evidence should be clear that this public institution is being operated for the public. The consequences of fair wages the public will meet. But the criticisms of this report, so far as they are just, ought not to be again invited by acts that run against the real interests of the road and the public.

A STATESMAN often seems to ignore or underestimate phases of party obliquity in which he, as clearly as any one, sees retreat from social ideals, but which he does not waste time in attacking lest he create foes for constructive legislation from which both he and the party that he leads are to gain enduring fame and the nation economic good. Having accomplished his desired purpose by a combination of resourceful tactics, such a statesman then turns back to the deflection from idealism which he all the time has deprecated, and he combats it in effective ways and all the more irresistibly because of the enhanced reputation he has won.

There have been few persons at all conversant with the President's real character who have believed that he purposed to allow his administration to become reactionary on the issue of a civil service based on merit. The tenor of the comments of officials of the National Civil Service Reform League would have been quite different at their last meeting had they really believed that the former president of Princeton College was to become a confirmed spoilsman. Men have not been lacking willing to admit that as a tactician interested in enactment of the tariff and the banking and currency laws the chief executive was justified in maintaining party unity even at the seeming sacrifice of the "merit" system. But they have expected him to define his real position as soon as he had got his way with Congress. This he has begun to do, letting it be known that no more "riders" hostile to the merit system can get by him on appropriation bills. What the country at large is interested in now is how the President proposes to correct and undo administrative and legislative action already decreed and operative and giving comfort to spoilsmen.

EXPERIENCE has shown that a national official made the custodian of funds left for the benefit of heirs and wards of donors can conserve the economic interests of recipients in a markedly effective way, and with comparatively little expense of administration. In the United States, until a comparatively recent date, trusteeship and care of estates has been a matter of private control supplemented when necessary by affirmative action by the courts. Of late years much of this important social conservation work has passed over into the hands of specially organized corporations, deriving their authority from the states and so administered that a maximum of security is attained as well as expert legal service and administrative ability.

Cleveland, O., one of the most progressive and best-governed of the cities of the United States, has just had incorporated within its borders a foundation or trust of a wholly beneficent kind, to which men and women of property, after providing for dependents, children and relatives may leave the residuum of their estates, knowing that whatever they may give will be used for the upbuilding of the city. Cleveland is trying to live up to the admirable title "The City of Goodwill." It comes nearer being that than most cities of the country, thanks to changes wrought by public opinion led by recent mayors. Citizens have acquired the habit of making the city in which their fortunes were made a sharer in their rewards. Long steps toward federating and supervising all humanitarian enterprises within the community have been taken. Now comes this "community trust" into which, it is hoped, will pour a steady stream of funds, but not for the pauperizing of the people or for the remission of taxation. Rather it will provide for civic spirited donors an agent through which during time to come they may continue to be constructive factors in Cleveland's life.

### Elevated Wage Settlement Fortunate

### In Defense of the Merit System

### Urban Trusteeship of Donations